

For Eastern Province

SR214m water, sewage pacts okayed

DAMMAM, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The awarding of SR214.3 million worth of projects was approved here Wednesday by the Eastern Province Water and Sewage Department during a meeting of its board. Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Jiluwi, also chairman of the department, presided over the meeting.

One of the major projects, the Khafji water network will cost SR145.4 million. The total length of branch pipelines will be 155

kilometers, while house connections will add up to five kilometers. Also 700 fire hydrants for the Civil Defense Department are included under the contract.

According to Abdullah Al-Babtain, the province's water and sewage department director general, the contract provides for construction of a water station on an area of 3,900 square meters. Work on the project is expected to be completed within 30 months, he added.

Alkhubar project

Another main project commissioned was a SR49.9 million program for replacing old sewage networks in Alkhubar with a total length of 24 kilometers and constructing three main inspection rooms. Some 2,000 house connections for water also will be laid down. The executing company will re-asphalt all excavations resulting from this work, Babtain said. The contract calls for completion within 18 months.

Resurfacing included

A SR7.1 million contract was approved by the board for re-asphalting of works resulting from maintenance activities in Damman, Qatif, Syhat and Ruhaimah, the director general said. A SR3.7 million contract for replacing old water networks in Jubail and initiating an integrated new network was approved as one of the urgent projects.

Babtain added that the board discussed and approved the department's proposed budget for the fiscal year 1983-84. The budget calls for completing the department's divisions for designing and executing projects and carrying out operation and maintenance works. It also provides for fostering support finance and administrative bodies in all towns of the province, from Khafji to Salwa and Ahsa. The proposal will be submitted for approval to higher authorities.

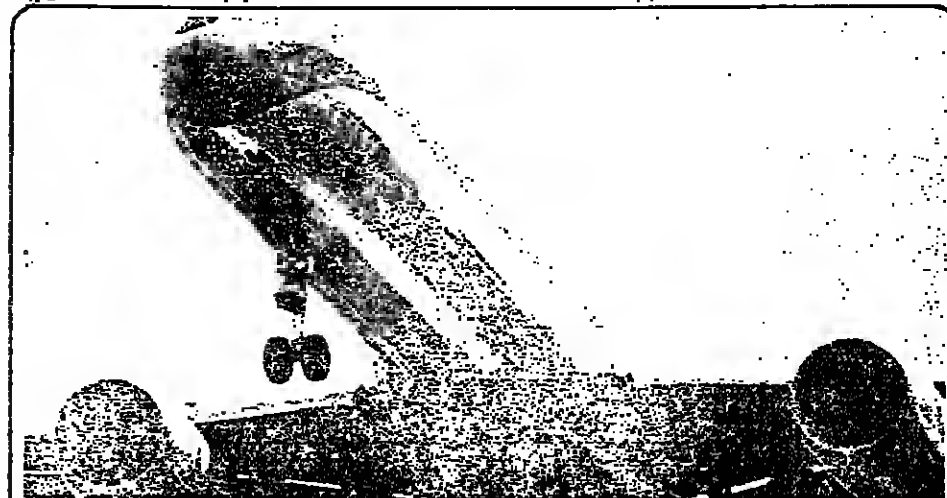
Syhat contract

During the meeting, the board also agreed to award a SR593.193 contract for the operation and maintenance of water and sewage works for a district in Syhat. Designs for the project were prepared by the department's engineering division. The contract calls for replacing about 15.4 kilometers of old pipes and installing 16 fire hydrants and 235 boxes for water.

Damman electricity

Babtain said a SR2.5 million contract was approved for supply of electric generators for Damman's water purification station, and another SR1.7 million contract for supplying pump trucks. SR2.8 million compensations for owners of expropriated land in Ank. The plot will be used for constructing a sewage pumping station which is part of the Qatif drainage project. Babtain said that the department's technical divisions are conducting necessary studies through a bureau recently opened in Qatif.

Recommendations presented by a team from the department which recently visited France were also approved, Babtain said. The recommendations involve the introduction of advanced technology into the department's activities as well as municipal works.



BOEING 757: Two demonstration flights of the new Boeing 757 took place Wednesday at King Abdul Aziz International Airport in Jeddah.

757 demonstrated at KAIA

By Ahmad Kamal Khuroo
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — The latest of the Boeing twinjets, the 757, made demonstration flights in Jeddah Wednesday to journalists, airline and aviation officials.

The medium-haul airplane took off from King Abdul Aziz International Airport and made two demonstration flights — one of them specially for Saudia pilots. With a 4,500 km range, the 757 described as ideal for regional service in the Middle East.

Scheduled to enter service early next year, the 186-passenger twinjet is claimed to be one of the most fuel-efficient planes designed. Flight tests show that the new Boeing burns less fuel per seat than the

early model 727.

Although the 757 is on a demonstration tour of the world, this enables the plane to complete about 1,300 flight testing hours before a commercial service certificate is granted by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration. The plane was demonstrated in Istanbul before arriving here and is expected to fly to West Africa.

The Boeing 757 is powered by two 38,000-pound thrust Rolls Royce engines, but Pratt and Whitney turbofan engines can also be fitted as an airline option.

The Boeing sales team was accompanied by Duane Long, vice-president, W.W. Buckley, vice-president operations and Dwight Ayling, Middle East director of sales.

Directors emphasize on social welfare study

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The necessity to prepare studies to consider the social welfare needs of the Kingdom were underlined during a four-day conference here of directors of local branches of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. The meetings were chaired by Prince Fahd bin Sultan, the ministry's undersecretary for social welfare.

An information plan will also be worked out to acquaint the Kingdom's nationals with the services extended to them by the ministry's Social Welfare Department. The conference also recommended an expansion in

the specialized training of the department's staff, both at home and abroad.

Other recommendations called for the creation social teams of field workers who would give advice and guidance to the citizens in their respective environments after studying their family and individual problems. Pre-school child welfare efforts should also be fostered. Meetings will also be held between the prince and the women sector through a closed TV circuit to assess that sector's needs and satisfy them.

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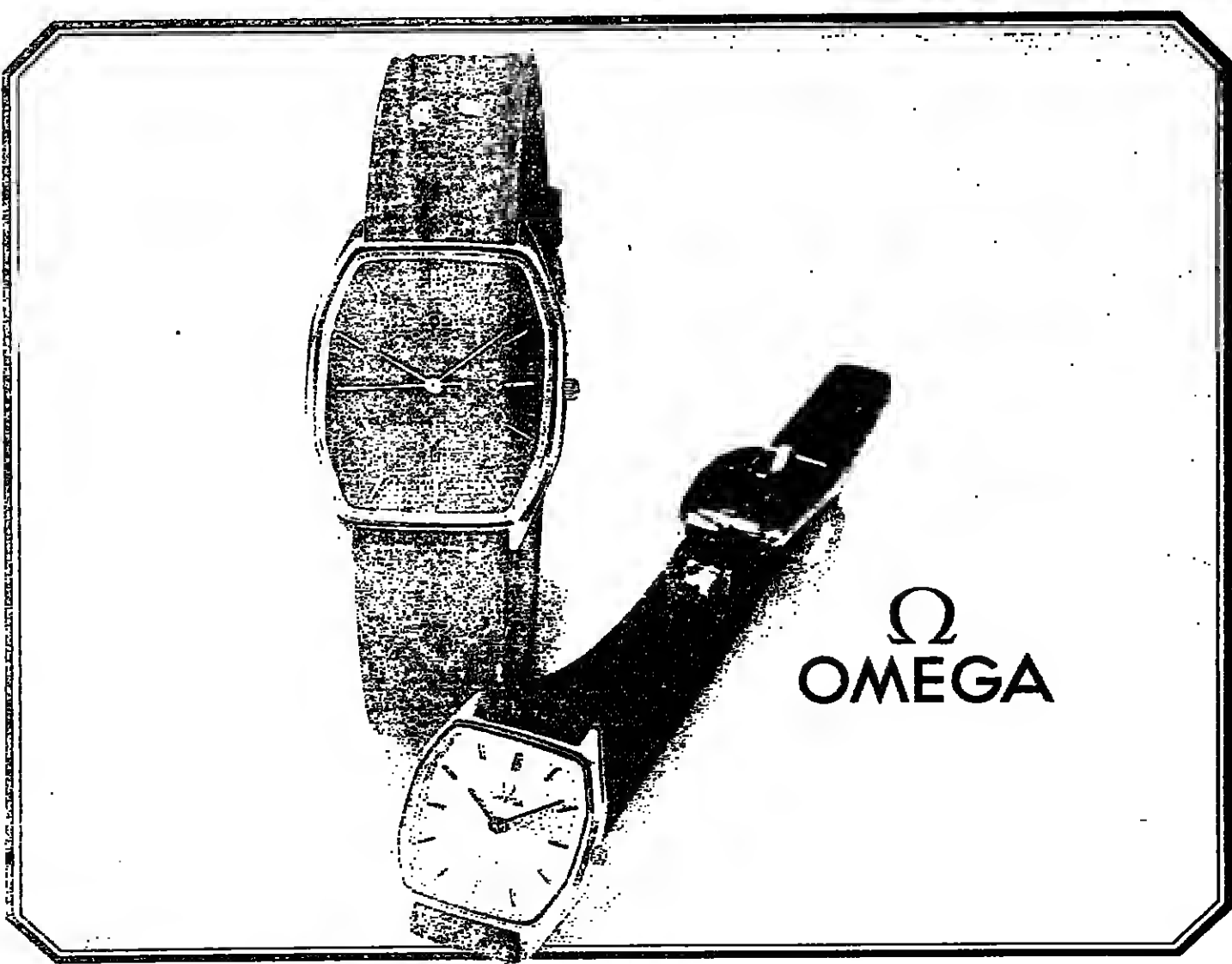
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Sri Lanka team visit to boost trade

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — A Sri Lanka government sponsored Trade and Investment promotion delegation will visit Saudi Arabia Oct. 30-Nov. 7, according to Dikman de Alwis, councillor at the Sri Lanka Embassy here.

The 24-member mission is led jointly by Sri Lanka Trade and Shipping Ministry Secretary Lakshman de Mel and Sri Lanka Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Vice President Granville Perera. Included will be industry representatives of foodstuff, fruits and vegetables, jewelry and handicrafts, spices, industrial goods, manpower recruiting and travel agents.

The delegation will arrive in Dhahran Oct. 30, visit Riyadh Nov. 2-3 and Jeddah Nov. 4-7. They will have meetings with chambers of commerce and importers of various items they offer.

Alwis said Sri Lanka's exports to Saudi Arabia last year amounted to SR140.68 million, while the import of petroleum products from the Kingdom was SR1.09 billion. Exports consisted mainly of tea, desiccated coconut, spices, ready-made garments, fruits and vegetables. Tea is the main export item, exceeding 80 percent of the total value of exports.

Sri Lanka supplies around 50-55 percent of tea requirements of the Kingdom, but still there are efforts to increase its exports, said Dikman. The mission will also explore the possibilities of improving exports of desiccated coconut, spices, tropical fruits, vegetables, gems and jewelry, ready-made garments, footwear and light engineering goods.

Farmers receive SR1.8m loans

QATIF, Oct. 28 (SPA) — SR1.8 million was given in loans to farmers and fishermen by the Agricultural Bank's Qatif branch from Sept. 18 to Oct. 17. Also SR1.4 million worth of agricultural machinery was granted to farmers, apart from SR239,570 paid in subsidy for the purchase of machinery by farmers.

The branch director, Muhammad Al-Muajjal, said Wednesday that a SR14.2 million greenhouse and SR2.4 million poultry farms were financed by the Qatif branch during the same period.

Finance Ministry developing centralized supply system

By Javid Hassan
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Oct. 28 — The Ministry of Finance and National Economy is developing a centralized supply management system for the Kingdom which aims, among other things, to produce a catalogue of common items used in the Kingdom. Other objectives include development of a supply classification and catalogue system, ensuring the maximum use of the national computer system, a specifications and standards system and training programs for Saudi Arabian managers and staff members.

The whole exercise is designed to promote national products on the one hand and planned use of the available manpower on the other, according to Grant E. Beattie, specifications specialist assigned to the ministry. The mission is being coordinated by the General Services Administration (GSA), the agency which oversees a similar function for the United States.

Beattie told Arab News that some major goals have already been accomplished. The ministry's supply management development project (CENPRO) has developed a classification and catalogue system under which bilingual guidebooks have been published. A bilingual Saudi Arabian national manufacturers' identification system containing 2,114 licensed factories in the Kingdom has been entered in the Saudi Arabian integrated data system at the national computer center. A bilingual catalogue of common use items is due for publication soon.

Pilgrimage Research Center visited

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Riyadh Governor Prince Salman Wednesday evening visited the Pilgrimage Research Center and toured its various sections. The prince was accompanied by Dr. Abdullah Nassif, the rector of King Abdul Aziz University; Dean Dr. Muhammad Habash; and Sami Anqawi, the center's director.

The prince was shown a number of layouts of Makkah and the holy places, Madinah and was briefed on various research works. He was also shown a film on future studies to be undertaken by the center. Later, he was briefed on the instant freezing of sacrificial sheep during the pilgrimage season. The prince expressed his appreciation for what he had seen and wrote in the guests' book that

the government was keen on providing the best services to pilgrims.

Prince Salman said he was extremely pleased to visit the center. He pointed out that the objective behind creating the center was to serve the pilgrims who come by the millions, adding that the results were already good and that the center will give more and more comfort to the pilgrims as the years go by.

Anqawi said that Prince Salman had shown a great interest in the center and described the studies it had undertaken as positive and constructive. He added that he was honored by Prince Salman's visit which in itself was a great morale booster.

The agreement was signed here Wednesday by Muhammad Al Sugair, vice-president of the fund, and Mamadou Dio, secretary of State for economy and finances.

The college, to be completed in 1985, is to cost a total \$64 million. Gabon has been loaned \$54 million by the Saudi Arabian Fund for Development since it was set up in 1975.

SFD grants Gabon SR9.5m

LIBREVILLE, Oct. 28 (AFP) — The Saudi Arabian Fund for Development has approved a SR 9.5 million (\$2.9 million) loan as a contribution toward construction costs of a professional college in Franceville, southeastern Gabon.

The agreement was signed here Wednesday by Muhammad Al Sugair, vice-president of the fund, and Mamadou Dio, secretary of State for economy and finances.

Saudi Disneyland to be tendered

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — A huge project calling for the construction of a tourist city near Obhur Bay along the pattern of Disneyland, except for minor modifications to remain

within Islamic limits, will soon be submitted for public tender. *Al-Bilad* reported Thursday.

The city will be built at Khali Soliman, according to Obhur Mayor Mahmoud Nassir, as a mixed venture between the public and private sectors. It will take five years to complete.

The Saudi Arabian Disneyland will have lots of hotels, restaurants, children's recreation grounds, parks and gardens. The mayor said that the land on which the project will be built is ready. The municipality envisages a consortium to build the city.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Baratlah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:57	5:01	4:33	4:21	4:46	5:18
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:04	12:03	11:37	11:23	11:48	12:17
Asr (Afternoon)	3:21	3:19	2:51	2:36	3:00	3:28
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:48	5:45	5:16	5:01	5:25	5:53
Isha (Night)	7:18	7:15	6:46	6:31	6:55	7:23

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Former Jerusalem mayor warns

W. Bank annexation 'proceeding swiftly'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — A former city official of Jerusalem has said that Israel's "creeping annexation" of the West Bank is proceeding so swiftly that as few as 36 months remain before it becomes irreversible. "The process is much further along than we all want to believe," said Meron Benveniste, former deputy mayor and administrator of the old city. "If something is to be done, it should be done now ... we have 36 months."

U.S. officials share Benveniste's concern that little time remains for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement where there is any hope that Israel would agree to return control over the West Bank to its Palestinian population.

Benveniste said President Ronald Reagan's Sept. 1 peace initiative has been important to those like himself who oppose the current settlements policy of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, because it gives them an alternative around which to organize.

Reagan has called for a freeze on settlements, so far ignored by Israel, and an eventual withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank.

The Reagan plan envisions a Palestinian homeland — that would also include the occupied Gaza Strip — in association with Jordan.

Benveniste discussed tentative conclusions of a study he is making of Israel's West Bank policies. He spoke at the American Enterprise Institute, an economic and political research organization oriented toward Republican Party positions. The American-educated Benveniste served as Jerusalem's mayor between 1973-1978.

Benveniste said there are 75 Israeli settlements on the West Bank with a population of 25,000. There are 19 under construction and plans for 60 more. But he said the threat to Palestinian hopes for eventual control of the West Bank comes less from the traditional agricultural settlements than from new urban settlements.

He said 10 urban settlements are planned by the Begin government, and some are already being built. He said these settlements are primarily residential and are designed to serve as suburbs to Israeli population centers. Three are near Jerusalem.

Demonstrations continue in W. Bank

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (R) — Palestinians in the occupied West Bank staged anti-Israel demonstrations for the third successive day Thursday, military sources said. Two Israeli children were slightly injured at a refugee camp near Bethlehem when demonstrators smashed the windshield of a car, they

reported. Israeli forces then imposed a curfew on the camp.

Demonstrations were also reported in Nablus, where an Arab youth was shot dead two days ago during protests marking the end of the mourning period for Palestinians slaughtered last month in two Beirut refugee camps.

PLO chairman reviews M.E. with Stambolic

BELGRADE, Oct. 28 (R) — The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat has held talks with Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic and other officials. Officials said the talks centered on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Arab peace plan for the Middle East and the expected nonaligned countries' support for the PLO at their New Delhi summit.

Arafat, who arrived here Wednesday, briefed Stambolic on PLO activities after its withdrawal from Lebanon and on the Fez Arab summit, the officials added. The two sides assessed as "very important" what they called a joint platform of Arab countries worked out in Fez.

The officials quoted them as saying this was significant not only for nonaligned and Arab countries, but also for the entire international community in its search for a just solution to the Palestinian question.

'Elected under Israeli occupation'

Qaddafi lambastes Gemayel

PEKING, Oct. 28 (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has denounced Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel "because he was elected under Israeli occupation."

"President Gemayel has been elected against the will of the people of Lebanon and under Israeli occupation and loses his legitimacy under those conditions," Qaddafi told the Associated Press.

Gemayel's election represents an oppression of the people, Qaddafi claimed, and he cannot represent all Lebanese. The Libyan leader said the Lebanon problem only can be solved after the country regains its independence and "Zionist forces" withdraw. Only then, he said, will the Lebanese people be free and able to elect a real president.

Qaddafi, in an interview in a government guest house, declined to comment on his talks with Chinese leaders who once criticized him privately as being an extremist. He and his aides pre-selected questions he would answer.

Qaddafi said the move to expel Israel from the United Nations has not failed completely. "But Israel must be expelled from Arab lands and the United Nations now or later... for the sake of peace," he said.

Qaddafi said there is no change in Libya's unfriendly relations with Egypt since Presi-



Yasser Arafat

dent Hosni Mubarak took office. "It is blacklisted and it still will be blacklisted until Egypt returns to confrontation against Israel, against the enemy," he said.

He said the Organization of African Unity finally will convene its postponed summit in Libya in mid-November. "There is no excuse for any country now not to attend unless it wants to leave the OAU itself," he said. "There is no doubt it will take place in Libya."

He noted that China is trying to improve relations with the Soviet Union and said, "It is a positive thing and it will have a positive reflection on the Middle East." He said China is distancing itself from the United States. "This is a good thing because it will weaken imperialism," he said. "And China is against imperialism."

Asked about improving Libyan-U.S. relations, Qaddafi said: "We have repeated many times we are ready to have normal relations with the United States under mutual interest, reciprocity and mutual respect." He said U.S. President Ronald Reagan is facing many problems "and he has started sinking in America in his problems, which is good luck for the world and bad luck for America. "I think he has learned some lessons and he will be better than before."

In South Lebanon

Three UNIFIL men slain

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (AP) — The U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) spokesman Thursday announced the names of the three Irish soldiers killed by unidentified gunmen in southern Lebanon on Wednesday. They were Cpl. Gregory Morrow, aged 29, Pvt. Thomas Murphy, aged 19, and Pvt. Peter Bourke, aged 20. They were attacked at a UNIFIL checkpoint near Tibnin.

The spokesman, Timor Goksel, said the three were shot at close range by gunmen whom it is believed approached them on foot. He said the search for the gunmen was continuing, noting that there were many villages in the area.

A fourth Irish soldier, named by Goksel as

Pvt. Michael Aleavy, aged 21, witnessed the attack and was hospitalized in Tibnin in a state of shock. Goksel said that Aleavy was unable to speak.

The bodies are to be taken to the American Hospital in Beirut for autopsy before being returned to Ireland, Goksel said.

UNIFIL is a 10-nation peacekeeping force dispatched to southern Lebanon, after Israel's 1978 invasion, to ensure the security of the border area but was overrun by Israeli troops in the June invasion.

Since 1978, 86 UNIFIL soldiers have died in Lebanon, including those killed in accidents. Irish fatalities stand at 16 following Wednesday's attack. An Irish soldier who was abducted in 1981 remains missing.

Marcos blocking solution--Miswari

BAHRAIN, Oct. 28 (R) — Filipino rebel leader Nur Miswari has accused President Ferdinand Marcos of preventing an early settlement of the conflict in southern Philippines.

Miswari was commenting on Philippine press reports 10 days ago which said Diman Fundato had replaced him as chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, which has been leading an armed struggle for Muslim

independence in the south for the past decade.

"Fundato is an imposter and an agent of the Philippine government," Miswari said in a statement from Jeddah Wednesday. "Marcos is still pursuing his divide-and-rule policy," he added.

He said Fundato and a number of his supporters were expelled from the front a year ago for alleged misuse of funds.

Shamir planning to visit Zaire

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is planning to visit Zaire within two weeks, officials said Thursday, amid reports that Israel will increase its arms sales to the African nation.

Israel radio said Israel would give Zaire some of the weapons captured during the Lebanon war, and would increase credit for arms purchases.

Israel does not officially release details of

arms sales programs, and the extent of current military aid to Zaire is not known.

Shamir will lead the highest delegation to Zaire since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations last May. Zaire broke relations in 1973, along with all other members of the Organization of African Unity.

Israeli officials had predicted other countries would follow Zaire in restoring ties, but that has not happened despite Israeli overt and covert diplomatic efforts.

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TIREDNESS, A DISEASE OF MODERN TIMES?

Doctors are diagnosing an increased number of cases of physical or psychic disorders amongst a growing number of people. One of the chief culprits seems to be the way of life of our modern society.

Its multiple aggressions are for man a new and often insidious source of fatigue. Stress, anxiety and sedentary habits are amongst the main factors that favour the onset of all kinds of illness. To these must be added individual eating, drinking and smoking patterns of behaviour.

These subtle ills which in their first phase, do not yet engender disease, have a direct impact however on the "wear" of our body. The latter comprises organs that are made up of themselves of cells. Little by little, our cell "batteries" become run down and, if they are not recharged, wear and ageing occur inevitably. But if homogenous and active cells of foetal origin are instilled into these tired cells by intramuscular injection, a genuine revitalization of the hormone glands and organs will gradually take place. A new treatment, called "CELLVITALPFISTER" from the name of its inventor, was inaugurated in 1965 at the biological laboratories of the LEMANA CLINIC at Clarens (near Montreux) in

Switzerland and has since been applied to thousands of people.

Who undergoes the Cellvital treatment?

Responsible men and women who have consciously made the decision of taking their health capital into their own charge. They have chosen to this effect a natural medicine, whose essential purpose is to preserve this health capital, before it is assailed by diseases that are difficult to treat. The Cellvital treatment is based on a process for keeping alive the cells that are to be injected — and this for several weeks after being taken from the animal donor. This important discovery enables rigorous and vital scientific testing to be carried out, before the cells that are to revitalize the deficient organs are administered by intramus-

cular injection. Such controls can be undertaken only if the cell material taken from the animal remains stabilized during the various scientific tests. This stabilization of cells in the living state makes it possible to effect constant research on the material and, on parallel lines, ensures quality control in co-operation with a university laboratory.

Treatment by living cells is decided upon, only after a precise diagnosis has been established, concerning the degree of deficiency of the organs and hormone glands to be revitalized.

This biological treatment has been so developed and perfected that it is now possible to adapt individual and specific treatment to suit the state of health of each person undergoing the cure.

The object of the Cellvital treatment is to re-activate the tired cell or set of cells and eliminate any disturbance in their function. The action tends to make use of the cell's natural defenses.



The material is tested many times before use.

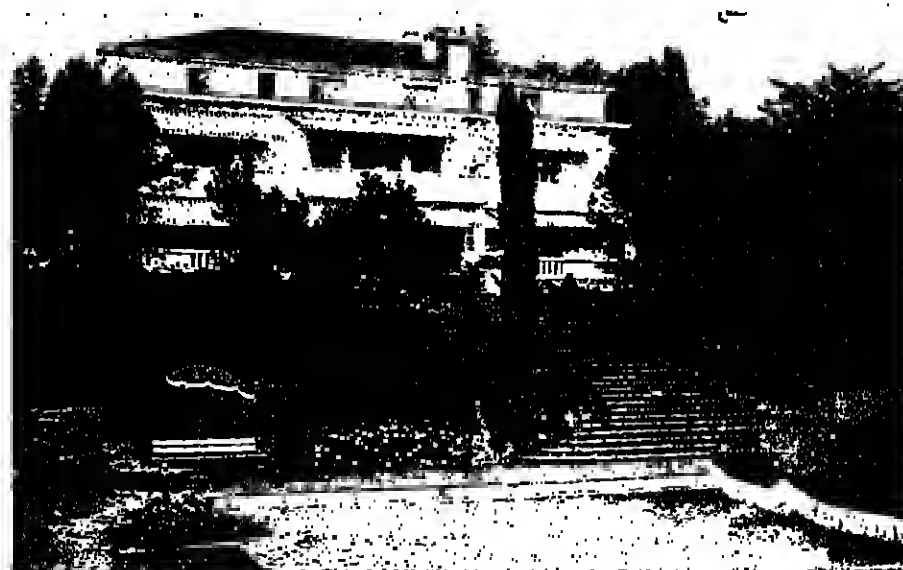
The Cellvital treatment aims at keeping a person in good physical and psychic health. The effect of the treatment is to maintain, or give back to the body, its state of dynamic equilibrium a vital factor for fighting against the aggressions of modern life.

The ambition of this revitalizing medicine would be to make everyone understand that he or she has a voice in his state of health. Prevention, in the sense of "forestalling" or "taking anticipatory action", can give a new quality to life in the coming years. This means that the Cellvital treatment applies to all age groups.

The application of the treatment is advised particularly when the first signs of premature ageing occur. Other indications are the so-called "degenerative" diseases of the supporting tissues, such as chronic primary rheumatism, arthrosis, affections due to excessive drinking and smoking habits. One can also include psychic disorders, morale/mental depression, the menopause (for both sexes) and the weakening of sexual desire. Finally, the Cellvital treatment may very well contribute to the success of a "lifting" by giving back to the skin tissues their elasticity and good tone.

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those of a first class hotel than of a medical clinic. All rooms have a private bathroom as well as a telephone. TV and radio, making for a pleasant stay in discreet surroundings, which has greatly contributed in building up the reputation of the establishment throughout the world. During their stay, patients may also enjoy the benefit of cosmetic treatment, MPP-CELLVITAL, providing an

excellent finishing touch to the cure.

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Despite Democratic upsurge

Republicans may control Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Republican strategists, supremely confident a few weeks ago, are conceding that Democratic challengers have pulled uncomfortably close to several Republican senators seeking re-election in the United States.

So far, these officials say the apparent erosion in support for several of their candidates isn't strong enough to threaten continued Republican control of the Senate. And they still are optimistic that one or two Democratic incumbents can be defeated on Nov. 2.

The Democrats are slightly more upbeat about their chances, but they agree they remain unlikely to wrest control of the Senate from the Republicans. The current Senate lineup is 54 Republicans, 45 Democrats and retiring independent Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia, who sits with the Democrats.

The Democrats lost the presidency and control of the Senate in 1980. In this "off-year" election — held half-way through the

four-year term of American presidents — American voters will elect 36 governors and 33 of the 100 senators, while filling the 435 seats of a new House of Representatives. President Ronald Reagan's name is not on the ballot but his prestige and policies are at stake.

"We certainly saw a swing against us a week or 10 days ago, and we saw several of our incumbents suddenly get themselves in a bit of trouble," said Vince Breglio, executive director of the Republican senatorial campaign committee.

"Not that they fell behind in their races, but that the margins they enjoyed suddenly narrowed down to 3-4-5-6 points where it had been 10 to 15 points quite consistently," he said.

"There was a trend out there, particularly in normally Democratic states like Missouri and Rhode Island... That gave us cause for concern. We think that trend has passed. And

we are back on solid ground in most of those races."

Breglio's explanation for the Democratic upsurge is that "people who had opted out of the label 'Democrat' and prefer to be known as independent are moving back and identifying more solidly with Democratic candidates."

Officials of both parties agree that in New Mexico, Wyoming, Missouri and Rhode Island, Democratic challengers have advanced to within striking distance of Republican incumbents in recent days, although they still trail. The same holds true in New Jersey, where Republican Rep. Millard E. Roth holds a narrowing lead over Democratic businessman Frank Lautenberg in a race with no incumbent.

Other contests that have been close for several weeks involve incumbent Republicans in Connecticut and Minnesota, and Democrats in Montana and Nevada.

Some Republican officials, talking on the condition that they not be identified by name, said President Ronald Reagan's economic policies can fairly be blamed for the shift in voter sentiment in some states. "Reagan's the problem," said one official.

Nonetheless, the Republicans believe these reverses are temporary and that counterattacks have halted the decline.

Andrew's affair said going strong

LONDON, Oct. 28 (R) — The romance between Prince Andrew, the 22-year-old son of Queen Elizabeth II, and former film actress Koo Stark is still going strong despite reports to the contrary, one of Britain's most widely read gossip columnists reported Thursday.

A rival columnist said the prince, third in line to the British throne, was refusing to accept that the affair was over following disclosures about Miss Stark's cinema past. *Daily Express* columnist William Hickey said the couple talked daily by phone and he quoted friends of the American-born actress as saying that the romance was still on.

Nigel Dempster said in *The Daily Mail* that the prince, who served as a helicopter pilot in the battle for the Falklands, refused to accept that the affair was over and had been in personal contact with Miss Stark on Monday. Dempster reported Wednesday that the 25-year-old actress, had reconciled herself to the fact that the romance was over.

Earlier this month, the prince, described by Dempster as very lonely despite his lofty position, cut short a much-publicized Caribbean holiday with Miss Stark. Miss Stark, looking pale and drawn, slipped away from a friend's house in London on Wednesday on a shopping expedition but refused to talk to reporters.



NOBEL LAUREATE: Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the author of *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, relaxes in his home in Mexico City after it was announced he was awarded the 1982 Nobel Prize for literature. Garcia Marquez, a 54-year-old Colombian, compared to Balzac and Faulkner, was described by the Swedish selection committee, as a great novelist of overwhelming narrative talent, breadth and epic richness.

Analyst death 'won't affect' case against ex-CIA agent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — A federal prosecutor says the death of a second potential government witness will not harm the case against former Central Intelligence Agency agent Edwin P. Wilson for allegedly aiding Libyan terrorists.

The witness, Kevin Mulcahy, 40, a former CIA analyst who was the first person to tell authorities about Wilson's dealings with Libya, was found dead Tuesday outside a motel cabin in rural Virginia about 90 miles west of here.

Federal prosecutors in the Wilson case and the Federal Bureau of Investigation mounted an inquiry into the death "as a precaution in the event this was in any way related to the government's investigations of Wilson and (his co-defendant Frank E.) Terpil." FBI spokesman Roger Young said.

But a deputy in the sheriff's office in Shenandoah county, Virginia, said there were no signs of foul play or wounds, and he theorized that Mulcahy may have died of exposure. Mulcahy, an alcoholic who quit drinking several years ago, was reported to have resumed drinking lately.

Fairfax county medical examiner James C. Beyer said Wednesday that the autopsy was completed but that "the cause and manner of death are still pending" the results of laboratory tests, which might not be available for days or weeks.

Now in custody in lieu of \$60 million bail, Wilson faces charges here of illegally shipping explosives to Libya for use in a terrorist training school and conspiring unsuccessfully to assassinate a Libyan dissident in Egypt for \$1 million. He also is charged in Houston, Texas and Northern Virginia with shipping explosives and weapons for use by Libyan operatives. His trials are to begin next month.

Mulcahy, who had been dead for several hours, was found outside a motel cabin. Deputy Sheriff Gagy Dalton said the storm door to the cabin was open, but the main door was still closed. Mulcahy, wearing a wool suit, was found seated with his back to the door, his trousers around his ankles, the deputy said.

Dalton said Mulcahy apparently had tried unsuccessfully to get into the cabin. Overnight temperatures were said to have been in the low 40s (5-6 C). Dalton said that 12 bottles of alcohol, 11 of them empty, were found in Mulcahy's room. He said Mulcahy was wearing hiking boots covered with clay when he was found.

Lying often necessary, Nixon says

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP) — A president is not always "lying in an immoral sense" when he says something he doesn't believe, former U.S. President Richard Nixon says.

Nixon also said in an interview broadcast Thursday by the American television network ABC that hypocrisy is part of politics and often necessary to get elected. As a candidate, he said, "I have to dissemble. You have to recognize that you can't say what you think about (an) individual because you may have to use him or need him sometime in the future... There's a lot of hypocrisy... and so forth in political life. It's necessary in order to get into office and in order to retain office."

He said a president was "not lying in an

immoral sense, when "he says what he doesn't believe." As an example, he said a president could call a foreign leader honorable and intelligent even if the leader is neither.

"A leader must constantly test the means that he uses against the goal that he's trying to achieve," said Nixon, who resigned the presidency amid a political scandal.

He said he did not subscribe to the theory that the end justifies the means, and added, "if the means are so offensive that they overbalance what he's going to achieve toward the end of the goal, then, of course, he's crossed the line." Nixon added that he did not think he crossed that line when he was president.

Soviet warship sighted off Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (R) — Japanese military aircraft have sighted the Soviet aircraft carrier *Minak* in the Sea of Japan for the first time in two years, the defense agency said Thursday. The 36,000-ton carrier, built in 1977 and sent to join the Soviet Pacific fleet based in Vladivostok in 1979, was accompanied by an 8,200-ton Kara class missile cruiser.

It was spotted sailing south through the Tsushima Straits between Japan and Korea. An agency spokesman said it was the

Minak's first voyage in the Sea of Japan since it returned to Vladivostok in November 1980 after cruising off Vietnam.

Earlier this month 16 U.S. warships, including two aircraft carriers, took part in exercises in the Sea of Japan and of South Korea. Western military sources here described these exercises as a show of U.S. military force in face of the increase in strength of the Vladivostok-based Soviet Pacific fleet.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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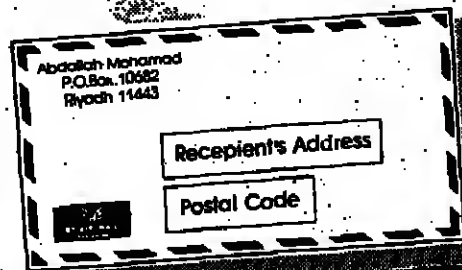


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For banning Solidarity

U.S. halts Polish tariff benefits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan has suspended tariff benefits on imports from Poland in retaliation for the Polish government's ban on the Independent Trade Union Solidarity.

The action means Poland no longer will have most favored nation trading status with the United States. As a result, tariffs on Polish-manufactured goods, especially textiles, will be increased.

"The Polish martial law government has taken steps further to increase its repression of the Polish people by outlawing the independent trade union Solidarity, leaving the United States without any reason to continue withholding action on its trade complaints against Poland," the presidential proclamation said.

White House officials have said the action was a psychological expression of American opposition to martial law in Poland, even though Poland ranks fourth among Communist exporters to the United States. In the first half of 1982, the United States bought \$103 million in Polish goods.

The United States has granted Poland most favored nation status for the past 22 years. That status reduces import tariffs on a nation's goods to the lowest level. However, White House aides have said that Reagan would authorize the government to continue paying interest owed by Poland to American banks to prevent a default.

Reagan used the device of a presidential proclamation to avoid having to go to Congress for approval of the sanctions. Analysts said the measure would not lead to a major increase in customs duties on goods exported by Poland, since Warsaw's U.S. exports amounted to only \$100 million in the first six months of this year. They said the measure amounted largely to a symbolic protest, since that figure amount to only 2 percent of Poland's total sales abroad.

Meanwhile, the State Department denounced Poland's adoption Wednesday of a law making work mandatory as a "new violation of human rights," and said it showed that the Warsaw government was resolved to continuing its policies of "repression."

Reacting to the U.S. action, the Soviet press said Thursday that Reagan's suspension of Poland's most favored nation trading status is part of "a policy of diktat against Socialist countries."

The official Soviet news agency Tass said: "The U.S. president has arrogated to himself a certain right to dictate to the supreme legislative body of an independent state what laws it should or should not adopt."

The official Soviet news agency Tass said: "The U.S. president has arrogated to himself a certain right to dictate to the supreme legislative body of an independent state what laws it should or should not adopt."

The Tass report criticized American use of trade as political weapon, and said sanctions

"brought economic and political damage to the U.S. itself and were detrimental to relations between Washington and its allies."

In a related development, the U.S. extended Romania's most-favored-nation trading status for one year in exchange for a government commitment to respect human rights there, Assistant Commerce Secretary Raymond Waldmann said in Vienna on Wednesday.

Waldmann told a press conference that Romania's current economic difficulties were hurting its trade relations with the United States.

He added that Bucharest had already taken the "first important steps" toward meeting its debts and getting its economy back on its feet.

Meanwhile, the Romanian news agency Agerpres said that Waldmann had signed a protocol in Bucharest to "intensify cooperation and trade" between the two countries. But it made no mention of the most-favored-nation status.

The agency added that the cooperation would apply particularly to energy, mechanical construction, chemical and light industry and agriculture. In 1980, trade between the two countries totalled more than \$1 billion.

Waldmann, who had just returned from a trip to Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary, also reported signing a trade protocol in Budapest.

UNCTAD bars Israel from projects

GENEVA, Oct. 28 (AP) — Overriding determined Western opposition, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development adopted a resolution Thursday effectively barring Israel from participating in U.N.-funded projects to aid economic cooperation among developing countries.

In early-morning balloting, UNCTAD's governing board voted 63 to 22 to allow the formal caucus of U.N. developing nations to decide who participates in such programs. All Western nations except Greece and Turkey voted against the resolution, while the Soviet Union and its allies, indicating concern that their economies might suffer as a result of benefits gained by the developing countries from such projects, abstained.

The resolution, submitted by Kuwait on behalf of the 125 developing nations in the caucus, does not mention Israel by name. But trade officials who asked for anonymity said it is aimed at the Jewish state, which considers itself a developing country but has not been recognized as such by others in UNCTAD since the 1960s.

In comments prepared for delivery at the board meeting, U.S. Ambassador Geoffrey Swahebe said the resolution "is unacceptable to my government."

Winter of discontent confronts East bloc

VIENNA, Oct. 28 (AP) — President shortages of food, clothing and fuel threaten to make the coming winter a tough one for consumers throughout much of Eastern Europe.

The shortages appear most threatening in Poland and Yugoslavia. Consumer shortages — particularly for basic foodstuffs — appear to have prompted greater concern among Eastern Europe's Communist leaders who have spoken of the need to boost agricultural output.

It was a lack of meat and other items that contributed to rising tensions in Poland in the past two years. But, meanwhile, the hardships remain for most of the Eastern European residents.

In Warsaw, hard-pressed Poles are entering another winter of wide-spread rationing with a grim winter in store. Sweets and candies have been placed on ration lists, along with meat, butter and other items.

In Belgrade, coal is in short supply and home heating is sold by priority lists for the elderly, the sick and the disabled. Countryside houses are warmed by wood-burning stoves.

Coffee is almost impossible to buy in Belgrade, and detergents are a prized possession. Following the enforcement of strict gas rationing, earlier this month, radio programs now give hourly reports on which service station has gas to sell. Electrical shortages there prompted some city movie theaters to advertise in-house generators in case electricity is cut during a showing.

Polish papers are warning of sporadic brownouts in an effort to conserve electricity. Winter shoe rationing limits buyers to one pair because of a 50 percent drop in production this year.

Longstanding Polish rations include a half-kilo (one pound) of butter and 2.5 kilos (five pounds) of meat per month. Soap is limited to one average-size bar per person every two months. But many Poles make the best of it by buying from private markets, unofficial trading helps consumers cope.

Romania, where the standard of living is among the lowest in Europe and the winters are severe, heating oil prices have tripled in the last year. Many residents of Bucharest are also complaining of low-quality coal and a shortage of wood. They also face chronic

OECD growth seen at 2.5%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — An American research organization Wednesday forecast economic growth in the industrial world and the developing countries of Asia in 1983, but economic decline in Latin America. The report by Chase Econometrics downplayed fears of a depression.

"While the prevailing gloom has led many analysts to seriously consider the possibility of a worldwide depression, only a concerted deflationary policy move on the part of the major economies seems capable of generating such a phenomenon," it said.

Chase Econometrics predicted real economic growth of about 2.5 percent for the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and of 3.5 percent in the Asian countries. It forecast a decline in Latin America of nearly 3 percent. The OECD countries are Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Canada and the United States.

Chase said its forecast for Latin America

Depression grips U.S., Stigler says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — The U.S. economy has gone beyond recession into depression, according to the winner of this year's Nobel prize for economics, professor George Stigler of Chicago University.

Prof. Stigler made the statement after a meeting in the White House with President Ronald Reagan.

A stern critic of public spending, Prof. Stigler nevertheless gave only lukewarm support to Reaganite economic policies, describing the president's economic program as "incomplete."

"I want to see what's going to happen in the next two years," Prof. Stigler said.

He congratulated the government on its efforts to free U.S. industry from "excessive" regulation, but expressed reserves about other areas of the economy. "Supply-side" economics, a pet Reaganite theory, was a "gimmick," he said.

Stigler attacked U.S. protectionism against West European steel and Japanese automobiles, saying this would have only a minor and ephemeral effect on the industries it was trying to protect.

He also criticized Reagan's anti-inflation policy, saying it would have been less painful if it had been applied more moderately and more continuously.

shortages of soap, shampoo and washing detergents. A one-kilogram-per-month (2.2 pounds) ration remains in effect for sugar and salad oil and flour butter meal and milk remain rationed.

Hungary, the Soviet bloc's most prosperous country, is perhaps the only country to have escaped shortages in recent months.

Although shortages have appeared to worsen in some parts of Eastern Europe in recent years, Western analysts say the problems can be only partly attributed to the Soviet bloc's industrial and farm failures.

Shortages often result from the need for Eastern Europe's debt-ridden economies to limit imports, and export their best product in an effort to earn badly needed hard currency, these analysts say.

included Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. For Asia, its forecast included Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand. Chase Econometrics is a subsidiary of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York. Its reports are studied by governments, international banks and major corporations worldwide.

Chase forecast a further decline in the inflation rate in OECD countries in 1983 with an average rate of about 6.5 percent. Inflation in Asia is expected to stabilize at about 9 percent but continue to soar in Latin America, it said.

"The outlook for real growth in the world economy during 1982 has deteriorated steadily during the past 12 months," the study said. "However, declining inflation and interest rates are setting the stage for a modest recovery in growth in the developed world and for some relief on the debt serving pressures in the developing world."

U.S. trade gap narrows to \$4b

VIENNA, Oct. 28 (AP) — American and Soviet negotiators began bargaining Thursday on terms of increased U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union.

The meeting, which began at the Soviet trade office here, followed an Oct. 15 announcement by U.S. President Ronald Reagan that he would permit the sale of up to 23 million metric tons of grain to the Soviets. That amount is 15 million metric tons above the current maximum the Soviet Union can import without prior U.S. government permission.

The two sides were expected to discuss exact amounts, prices and terms of possible additional sales, said U.S. Embassy spokesman Michael Bennett. Neither side was available for comment as the closed discussions began. If necessary, the meetings were to continue Friday.

Groups representing American farmers, who are burdened with oversupplies and depressed prices for corn and wheat, welcomed the Reagan announcement. So did Republican congressmen from farm states who face elections on Nov. 2. But spokesmen for Britain, West Germany and other American allies in Europe have criticized the offer as inconsistent with Reagan's attempts to block European sales of turbines and other pipeline equipment needed for the Soviet-West-European gas pipeline project.

BRIEFS

LONDON, (AFP) — A sharp cut-back in production of Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars is to be announced in the next few days. And there is a risk of widespread redundancies among the 4,500 workforce at Crewe, in central England, the *Daily Telegraph* reported Thursday.

BELGIUM, (AFP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) Commission Thursday proposed a three-year extension to its aid scheme for the community's shipbuilding industry. In proposals to be submitted to the 10 governments, it said the scheme that began in April 1981 should be extended until the end of 1985.

LONDON, (AFP) — Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Britain's biggest chemical company which is also seen as a barometer of the British economy, Thursday reported a fall of nearly one-third in its pre-tax profit in the third quarter of this year.

The firm said its profit for the third quarter was 58 million pounds (about \$100 mil-

Financial Roundup

Dollar rates remain firm

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — The American dollar remained stable to strong on the Europeansxchanges Thursday, despite some concentrated central bank interventions on behalf of the European and Japanese currencies. The mood in the exchanges was not swinging back to the belief that U.S. interest rates might not fall after all by as much as had been expected by the end of the year.

In New York on Wednesday night, Federal Reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rates rose to 9 9/16 percent levels — the highest seen for the past 10 days, and the absence of intervention by the "Fed" to bring down the rate also caused money market uncertainties. The pessimistic mood was further aggravated by the announcements from the U.S. treasury concerning its funding needs for this quarter and for the first quarter of 1983. Basically, the U.S. government will need to borrow some \$46.5 billion in this quarter and a large sum of \$52.0 billion in the first quarter of next year. Such a budget deficit financing program is now thought to create an underpinning for U.S. dollar interest rates from falling further. The exchanges and money markets hardly noticed the latest U.S. trade figure for the month of September. These showed a \$4.9 billion deficit for that month and was about the figure expected by the markets.

In the bullion markets, gold and silver continued to trade erratically in thin markets, rising and falling on rumors and counter rumors on whether the Federal Reserve would cut its official discount rate.

When this did not materialize, gold prices fell to \$419.00 an ounce in thin trading, while silver fluctuated erratically around the \$9.70 to \$9.82 levels.

In the local markets, rial spot prices quietened down to 3.4403-10 levels after Wednesday's rises to 3.4410-20 highs. Inter-bank and commercial demand were reported as moderate but activity was up compared to the previous Thursday. On the deposit front, rials were once again stable with some small rises registered in the short-dated funds, taking the one-month rate to 9 1/2-9 3/4 percent and 10 percent levels by close of business. The week-fixed traded at 9-9 1/4 percent levels. The present interest rate structure is fast approaching a flat yield curve for the short to medium range tenors.

In Europe, Thursday saw the American currency regain some lost ground, but nothing dramatic emerged out of that day's trading. The British pound traded slightly higher at 1.6830 levels, but the French franc and Swiss franc were again under pressure at 7.1900 and 2.2010 levels respectively. The German mark traded lower around 2.5500 levels after it had regained some ground Wednesday, while the Japanese yen was mixed at 276.000 levels. All eyes are once again fixed on Friday night's U.S. money supply figures. If these are up, the dollar will continue strong.

LONDON, (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	418.50
Paris	418.85
Frankfurt	420.00
Zurich	418.50
Hong Kong	419.77

Iraq bent on development

BAGHDAD, Oct. 28 (R) — Iraq opens an international trade fair here Monday, eager to show the world that its costly war with Iran will not halt its economic development.

Military operations are costing Iraq an estimated \$1 billion a month, according to diplomats here, who said Baghdad had received up to \$30 billion in aid from Gulf states since the conflict erupted 25 months ago.

Salah Mahmoud, the fair's director-general, said 65 countries would take part this year. Thousands of foreign businessmen from Japan to Brazil are expected in Baghdad for the 15-day event. "The fair will show that this country is determined to build on despite

the war against an enemy whose sole aim is to destroy," Mahmoud said in an interview.

Foreign economic experts will be monitoring sales and orders to assess the present state of the Iraqi economy, a difficult task in a country which publishes no statistics. Western diplomats said a 5 percent devaluation of the Iraqi dinar, now worth \$3.208 compared to \$3.377 before, was enforced on October 16 but not announced.

Some diplomats speculated that the devaluation might be the first of a series of small adjustments to the Iraqi currency. The government would prefer this to a major devaluation that would have adverse psychological effects, one diplomat said.

With oil exports now below 600,000 barrels per day (bpd), compared to 3.4 million bpd before the war, Iraq is running a heavy trade deficit, estimated by diplomats at \$8.5 billion last year. This compared with a surplus of about \$13 billion for each of the two preceding years.

Germany okays \$100b '83 budget

BONN, Oct. 28 (AFP) — The West German government has approved a 1983 "austerity" budget that included a 5.6 billion mark (\$2.3 billion) cut in social spending.

The budget, presented by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, allows for total spending of 253 billion marks (\$100 billion), against 250 billion marks proposed by the former government.

Spending is 2.9 percent higher than in the 1982 budget, but is actually considerably less in real terms, given a current inflation rate of just under 5 percent.

The budget, dubbed "austere" by observers here, includes a public debt of 41,500 million marks (\$16.6 billion) — 3.7 percent higher than this year.

Social spending is 5.6 billion less than in the 1983 budget earlier proposed by the government of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl plans to spend more on measures to boost investment.

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Canadian Dollar	281.00
Cyprian Lira	6.95
Deutsche Mark (100)	135.10
Dutch Guilder (100)	124.50
Egyptian Pound	3.35
Emirati Dirham (100)	93.25
French Franc (100)	48.10
Great Drachma (1,000)	47.60
Indian Rupee (100)	35.35
Iranian Rial (100)	6.25
Israeli Dinar	23.90
Italian Lira (10,000)	23.70
Japanese Yen (1,000)	12.50
Jordanian Dinar	9.53
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.77
Lebanese Lira (100)	81.50
Moroccan Dirham (100)	51.75
Pakistani Rupee (100)	29.25
Philippines Peso (100)	35.40
Pound Sterling	5.82
Qatari Riyal (100)	93.50
Singapore Dollar (100)	153.90
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	30.20
Swiss Franc (100)	156.50
Syrian Lira (100)	60.00
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.45
U.S. Dollar	75.50
Yemeni Rial (100)	3.44

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FELIXSTOWE	12-11-1982	26-11-1982	
VALENCIA	17-11-1982	1-12-1982	
LIVORNO	20-11-1982	4-12-1982	
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	HLL PRINCE VOY. 3	HLL SPIRIT VOY. 19	HLL VALOR VOY. 21
HOUSTON	12-11-1982	29-11-1982	11-12-1982
NEW ORLEANS	14-11-1982	1-12-1982	13-12-1982
SAVANAH	18-11-1982	5-12-1982	17-12-1982
PORTSMOUTH	20-11-1982	7-12-1982	19-12-1982
BALTIMORE	22-11-1982	9-12-1982	21-12-1982
PHILADELPHIA	23-11-1982	10-12-1982	22-12-1982
NEW YORK	24-11-1982	11-12-1982	23-12-1982
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OMAN-S. YEMEN THAW

If it is true that Oman and South Yemen have tentatively agreed to normalize relations, that is to exchange diplomatic missions, then the Kuwait and UAE mediators deserve high marks for perseverance as they represented the Gulf Cooperation Council of which Oman is a member.

South Yemen, heavily dependent on the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc for economic and military aid, has had very little success in breaking out of these shackles however eager its leaders might be to do so.

Oman is a story of remarkable success in record time. In 1970 it did not even have a road, school or hospital. But it had a big rebellion in its southern region of Dhofar, adjacent to South Yemen which acted as a conduit for Soviet arms to the rebels fighting to bring down the government of Sultan Qaboos.

While fighting a costly war, Oman also modernized and must be proud of its achievements. The Dhofar rebellion has been crushed and there is hardly any shots being fired in anger or for any other reason.

It seems quite possible that the government of South Yemen has come to the conclusion that it was about time to strengthen old bridges and build new ones with its wealthier neighbors who might prove to be more generous and, specially, more disinterested than the other powers Aden calls friends.

The result of the mediation may take three weeks to be known and much longer to fructify but the fact that the two once warring states have been represented in talks by their foreign ministers is good news for the region.

Oman, hopefully, will be spared any further subversion coming its way via South Yemen and the latter will be able to improve its relations with the whole GCC and should benefit from its largesse. The GCC states are giving aid to faltering states and should be more willing to extend adequate assistance to such an important neighbor as South Yemen.

Such developments naturally take time but the initiative and the response have been a good beginning.

Saudi Arabian press review

King Fahd's call for Muslim and Arab unity, the relations between Egypt and Israel and the Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement were the main topics for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Al-Yom said King Fahd's call on the Islamic and Arab nations to heal their rifts and stand united to "face the enemy emanates from the Saudi monarch's policy to devise practical and objective initiatives based on Islam."

The paper said King Fahd's eight-point peace plan on which the unified Arab peace proposals were based was aimed at "reaching a peaceful solution for the Middle East problem without trampling on Arab rights and dignity."

Al-Madinah stressed the importance of Islamic solidarity. The paper said the current deliberations at the U.N. General Assembly on the expulsion of Israel from the organization represented a shift in the world's stand reflecting the international community's rejection of Israel as one of its members.

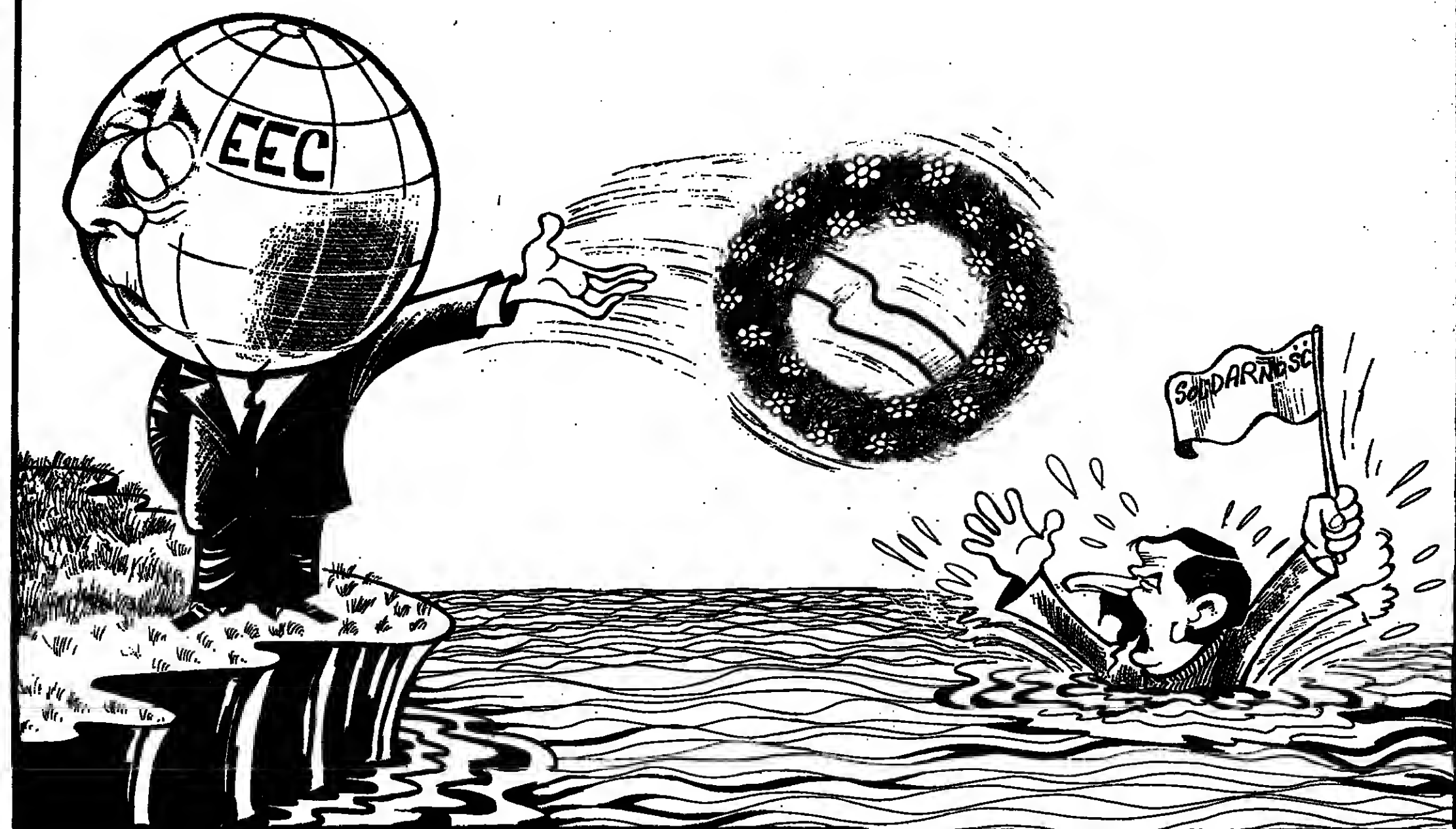
It held the U.S. responsible for obstructing any efforts to expel Israel from the United Nations. **Al-Jazirah** cast doubt on future relations between Egypt and Israel and described the recall of

the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv as a step that would widen the gap in relations between the two countries. "An overt strain in relations between the two countries started growing since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon," the paper said.

It added that the recall of the ambassador was considered a "diplomatic step which will have its negative repercussions on Israeli-Egyptian relations." It said the Taba crisis between the two countries was given front-page display in the Egyptian press. **Al-Bilad** said the Kingdom's role in supporting the Palestinian commando movement during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and putting an end to bloodshed caused by the Israeli aggression was very clear.

Al-Riyadh said the Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement would help the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to enter a new phase of diplomatic action.

"This rapprochement proves that the PLO has not been expelled from Beirut or dispersed as the Israelis have wished. In fact, the Palestinians have emerged from this ordeal stronger than before and have more liberty to take independent decisions," the paper added. (SPA)



Letters to the editor

Evil of our century

Sir,
Of the two universally condemned evils of our century, Begin and Hitler, the former in a very remarkable way, seems much luckier than his predecessor-in-crime. Hitler conducted the "holocaust" of the Jews completely unaided; he had no supporters, no friends. But Begin has friends to support him — to nourish him, to supervise the growth and development of his criminal career, to encourage him to usurp other's land, to strengthen his arms with sophisticated weaponry with which to attack other's territory and kill the innocent, and to do all, to guarantee his security. This guarantee is freely given and taken for granted.

Unfortunately, elsewhere, this guarantee evaporates. It was on the guarantee given by no less a person than the president of the United States of America that the evacuation of the PLO fighters was agreed. Mr. Reagan must be a trustworthy man; yet that pledge, that warrant of faith has been allowed to crack and his moral failure has written so much sorrow upon the undefended Palestinian camps in Beirut. His intention must be good; so he has allowed Begin and his Gestapo to move into Beirut.

It is the privilege of the president of the United States of America to defend a constitution—the American constitution — which is regarded as one of the greatest charters of human dignity and freedom. To say that the president was unable to honor his commitment concerning the safety of the innocent at Beirut, will be a libel against his power and authority; to say that he was unwilling will be even a greater libel to his moral integrity. If it is assumed that the guarantee was honestly given — let us trust him — why then could it not be honored? It will be only fair to say that President Reagan owes every decent man and woman of the world an explanation about his lamentable moral failure.

Ahmed Hashem El-Madani
P.O. Box 1256
Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

Yugoslavia's hypocrisy

Sir,
I have read in your newspaper that Yugoslavia had accused Israel of genocide at the U.N. However, Yugoslavia just as much as Israel is guilty of genocide against Muslims in its own country. Albanian Muslims have been routinely jailed, tortured and killed in Kosovo province by the Communist regime since 1945.

Only last year, over 2,000 Albanians were killed by the Yugoslav Army while protesting peacefully in Kosovo. A third of the Yugoslav Army is still occupying the province. There are more political prisoners in Kosovo than in all of South Africa, though the latter's population is 10 times greater. The Yugoslav media openly disdains Muslims while the Serbian minority in Kosovo is favored by the government as a colonial master. What hypocrisy by the Yugoslav government. All genocide should be condemned!

Tahir Inani
Washington, D.C.

(Editor's Note: Following is a poem dedicated to the victims of the Beirut massacre.)

"Quo Vadis Lebanon"

You're once a beautiful country
Whose field and meadows flourish with beauty
Your apples climb to the branch
Gem of the Mediterranean is Beirut
Where people of all walks trod
Amazed by the beauty of the city
Pride of the people that's free
But what has happened to thee
Your city is devastated and ruined
Your farms and meadows are bloody
Your grapes and apples bears no fruits
Your men are fighting and weary
Your children are maimed and dying
Your women are weeping and crying
I say "Quo Vadis Lebanon"

Dizon E.
Northrop
P.O. Box 3404
Riyadh

U.N. fails to halt rising world anarchy

By Robert Stephens

LONDON —

Every year about this time the United Nations becomes for a few weeks what it was meant to be, the diplomatic center of the world. The presence in New York of presidents and kings, premiers and foreign ministers, from the 157 member states for the opening of the annual session of the General Assembly provides a unique opportunity to take the world's political pulse.

But this year there is a difference. The U.N. has been taking its own rather than the world's pulse, and has found it alarmingly feeble.

The Lebanese tragedy and the threat to exclude Israel from the assembly have illuminated more starkly than ever before the dangerous decline in recent years of the U.N. authority as a maker and keeper of the peace. This has been a vintage year for wars. Apart from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon (still in progress) there have been wars big and small in almost every continent.

The inability of the U.N. to deal effectively with these conflicts has been paralleled by the increasing erosion of international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the World Bank, set up at the end of World War II. This process has led to the chief public guardian of these institutions, the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru, to warn in his first annual report that the world is "perilously near to a new international anarchy."

The move to bar Israel from the assembly was not without cause. While Israel has consistently claimed U.N. legitimacy for its statehood, it has frequently treated U.N. operations with hostility and suspicion, whether peacekeeping forces such as UNEF and UNIFIL, which it has refused to have on its side

of the border, or officials of the U.N.'s civilian aid agencies. Other members of the U.N. who mandated these peacekeeping forces to act on their behalf have done little to support them against such local harassment. Altogether over the last three decades operations by U.N. peacekeeping forces and observers have involved some 300,000 men who have suffered 81 fatal casualties.

The American threat of withdrawal was not only a reaffirmation of continued protection for Israel but an indication of the Reagan administration's scorn for the U.N. as a whole.

This American attitude is heavily colored by the views of such commentators as Senator Daniel Moynihan, a former U.S. ambassador to the U.N., and the influential New York magazine *Commentary*, not to speak of the present American ambassador to the U.N. himself, Jeane Kirkpatrick. They see the U.N., especially its assembly, as controlled by an automatically anti-American majority of Third World and Communist countries which applies double standards in such matters as human rights, leaving the United States with only a few reliable allies in various parts of the world, one of which is Israel.

This attitude reached its nadir during the Lebanese crisis when the United States vetoed a resolution in the Security Council which called for measures to implement an earlier Security Council resolution (calling for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon) for which the United States had itself voted.

The American scorn toward the U.N., based on a misleading picture of its complexities, is one of a number of gloomy developments which have cast a shadow over the current assembly session.

There is the failure to control the arms race or to secure effective disarmament; the critical state of the world economy which is now more unstable than at any time since the Great Depression; and an

increased readiness by states to use force to settle disputes rather than pursue negotiations under the U.N. Charter.

Above all there is deterioration of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The slide toward international anarchy is taking place at a time when the U.N. has been expanding its membership and the range of its activities. In particular the assembly, under pressure of world recession and the energy crisis, has developed a clearer and more urgent interest in economic issues, especially the plight of the Third World whose members form the biggest voting bloc in the assembly, while having none or few in the IMF.

The assembly has also shown a sharper concern with disarmament and arms control — at least as regards limiting the nuclear arms race between the superpowers. (It talks with less conviction about arms limitation in the Third World itself, where the conventional arms race is now almost uncontrolled and is indeed encouraged by the arms-exporting great powers.)

The North-South economic dialogue has become interwoven with the faltering arms control negotiations between East and West, for even a very small cut in Soviet and American arms spending would release funds sufficient to stimulate economic recovery in both North and South and ease the Third World's present enormous debt burden, estimated at more than \$500 billion.

It has been calculated that the amount of money to be spent on arms throughout the world in the next five years would be enough to meet the cost of U.N. technical aid to all countries for the next five years.

The arms race is also linked with the decline in international institutions: behind it is the weakening of East-West détente. The superpowers have to provide a minimum of cooperation if the U.N. is to work effectively for peace. (ONS)

Mrs. Gandhi, journalists headed for showdown

By Prakash Chandra

NEW DELHI —

The confrontation between Mrs. Gandhi's government and the press is growing apace almost every day. Curiously, however, this head-on collision is not occurring as far as the national press is concerned. The agitation by journalists has been triggered by Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra of Bihar state who introduced in the state assembly his press bill and had it approved in record time.

A nationwide protest, closure of newspapers for 24 hours, a strike by Bihar's trade and industry have marked the country's anger against the bid by Bihar to stifle the press. Mrs. Gandhi openly supported Minister Mishra in the controversy. She was quoted as saying that the protest was "bogus and very much part of the crooked game the opposition is playing to discredit Mrs. Gandhi and her government."

What surprised observers here was Mrs. Gandhi's further comment that if journalists were beaten up by the police, "what is so special about it? Was I myself not beaten up during the Janata rule?" A respected Indian commentator, Girilal Jain, chief editor of the prestigious *Times of India*, pointed out that the prime minister is looking for a "scapegoat." Normally an ardent admirer of Mrs. Gandhi, Jain sharply criticized the prime minister for supporting a "doubtful personality" as Mishra.

He said Mrs. Gandhi is angry with the press because some journalists indulged in "yellow journalism, character assassination and sensation-mongering." Jain added: "It is not known whether by yellow journalism the prime minister implies what the phrase has come to mean. According to the Oxford dictionary, yellow journalism came into widespread vogue at the beginning of the 19th century and referred to chauvinistic newspapers in the USA which urged war with Spain. Since then yellow journalism has come gradually to refer to newspapers and magazines which specialize in covering sex and crime."

He stressed that "if Mrs. Gandhi is a target of criticism she must pay the price for the kind of opposition she enjoyed for so many years as a supreme power." Her critics insist that Mrs. Gandhi who is regarded as the "Empress of India," has no alibi left for the failures of her government. She has only followers not colleagues whom the people could hold responsible for the government's acts of commission and omission," Jain said.

The influential *Economic Times*, in a sharply-

worded editorial, wrote: "By defending the Bihar press bill, the prime minister has done a great disservice to the country. She has most unfortunately put herself firmly on the side of those who are out to destroy the freedom of the press. She is wrong, starchy and fundamentally wrong. The press and all those who stand for a democratic society will fight against this bill and all that it stands for. They will do so even more strongly now that the prime minister has herself come out to defend it. The future of democracy in India is at stake, let the prime minister think again."

In a rare show of unity the press bill has been condemned by the militant trade unions of journalists, the Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Publishers' Society. Scores of letters have appeared in daily newspapers condemning the government's move. President Zail Singh earlier gave the assurance that he would examine the bill's contents before signing it. But in a casual remark, he accused Indian journalists of corruption. "You can pay a journalist 2,000 rupees (\$200) and ask him to write anything you like."

Meanwhile, hundreds of journalists have reportedly been arrested and beaten up in Bihar. State-owned buses have refused to carry opposition newspapers. Senior journalists in New Delhi and elsewhere believe that the government is merely testing a few trial balloons. They suspect that what Mrs. Gandhi really wants is a central press legislation to regulate and control writing in Indian newspapers.

Newly-appointed Information Minister N.K.P. Salve, whose status has been reduced to that of minister of state, has promised to consult journalists and organizations to examine the Bihar bill thoroughly. But senior Indian officials point out that some of the fears of journalists are based on misunderstanding. They claim that the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code will not affect those who are to be tried for scurrilous or indecent writings.

The Bihar press bill can send a journalist to jail for two years for the first offense and up to five years for the second offense. And Minister Mishra is unrepentant, firmly convinced that he did the right thing. He said: "The press has imposed its views on the nation for too long and it is time to decide once and for all whether this state of affairs should be allowed to continue."

Significantly, a trusted aide of Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs.

Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, secretary general of the ruling Congress Party, asserted that "There could be no going back on the press bill because it concerned the party and the government not just an individual. The bill has to be defended by the party, with unity and determination." (Depthnews)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, Oct. 29th, the 302nd day of 1982. There are 63 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1567 — Huguenot conspiracy of Meaux provokes second religious war in France.

1618 — Sir Walter Raleigh is executed in London, charged with treason against King James I.

1868 — Suez Canal Convention is signed at Constantinople.

1889 — British South Africa Company, under Cecil Rhodes, is granted royal charter.

1929 — New York Stock Market collapses, and great depression of 1930s follows in the United States.

1956 — Israeli troops invade Sinai Peninsula in the Middle East.

1957 — Fulgencio Batista suspends Cuba's constitution.

1961 — Syria secedes from United Arab Republic and forms Syrian Arab Republic.

1962 — The United States lifts its naval quarantine of Cuba at request of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, who flew to Havana for talks with Fidel Castro.

1964 — Bolivia breaks diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, accuses Czech Embassy in La Paz of inciting anti-government riots.

1977 — Fear of terrorism increases throughout Western Europe because of kidnapping of Maurits Caransa, one of Netherlands' wealthiest men.

1981 — President Ronald Reagan says the United States is "fully committed" to helping Israel maintain its military and technical edge over the Arabs.

Thought for today:

Every religion has a special character and the characteristic of Islam is modesty. — Prophet Muhammad.

The beneficiaries of zakah — 4

Hearts to win over

According to the sixtieth verse of the ninth surah, entitled "Repentance", one of the eight shares into which zakah money may be divided and distributed is that which belongs to "those whose hearts are to be won over." This class of people may be divided into several groups:

(a) A person who, if given from zakah, may become a Muslim or may persuade his people to become Muslims. After the conquest of Makkah the Prophet gave Safwan ibn Umayyah a period of four months to think about Islam and consider whether he wanted to embrace it. He also borrowed from Safwan his armor when he was preparing for the battle of Hunain. Safwan took part in that battle along with the Muslims although he had not become a Muslim yet. To him it was a case of fighting with the side which included most of his fellow tribesmen. After the battle the Prophet gave Safwan a large amount of the spoils of war. He was quoted as saying: "The Prophet was the most hateful person to me, but he gave me so much until he became the person I love most." Safwan certainly became one of the good companions of the Prophet.

(b) A person who is hostile to Islam but, if given from zakah, he and others with him may keep quiet.

(c) A newcomer to Islam, even if he is rich. The point here is that a newcomer may find certain difficulties. His family or his people may turn against him, or he may lose his job, or he may encounter other difficulties. Financial assistance in such case may go a long way to reassure him that he has made the right decision.

(d) Some of the leading figures among the Muslims may be given from zakah in order to encourage others like them to become Muslims. Abu Bakr gave under this heading people like Addi ibn Hatim and Az-Zubair ibn Badr because they were well respected among their people. Doing them such a favor was very helpful in encouraging others to follow their example and become Muslims.

(e) People who live in the border areas may also be given from zakah in order to encourage them to defend the borders in case they are attacked by non-Muslims.

Certain schools of thought, like that of Imam Al-Shafi'ie are of the opinion that this class of people, i.e., those whose hearts are to be won over, does not include non-Muslims. Their opinion is based on the Prophet's instruction to his companion Mu'ath, when he was about to leave in order to take up his position as governor of Yemen. Mentioning zakah, the Prophet said that it is "taken from the rich among them and given to their poor."

Al-Shafi'ie's understanding is that zakah money is to remain within the Muslim community and may not be given to anyone who does not belong to that community. Al-Shafi'ie, however, and others who share his view acknowledge that a Muslim ruler may give certain non-Muslims money in order to win their hearts over to Islam but that money should come from sources other than that of zakah.

Dr. Yussuf Al-Qaradhari, a contemporary leading authority on zakah believes that this class of people includes Muslims and non-Muslims alike. The Qur'anic statement does not suggest that it is confined to Muslims only, but it precludes confining this class to non-Muslims. He is definitely not alone in his opinion and he mentions that the Prophet used to send gifts to non-Muslims in the hope that their hearts would be won over.

Quite a few scholars, over the ages, have been of the opinion that there is no longer a need to win over the heart of anyone. They argue that since Islam has established itself as a strong, firmly rooted religion there is no longer any need to spend zakah money in order to make some people sympathetic to Islam. The Hanafi school of thought in particular supports this view. They base argument on the fact that some of those whom the Prophet used to give some zakah money under this heading came to Abu Bakr after he had become a Caliph seeking to formalize the practice by which they received zakah money. He wrote them a letter to this effect. They informed Umar of this and he took the letter from them and tore it. He said to them: "The Prophet (Peace be on Him) used to give you in order to make you sympathetic to Islam. Now that Allah has made His religion well established it is up to you to continue to adhere to Islam; otherwise, only the sword will judge between you and us." They went back to Abu Bakr and told him about what Umar did and asked: "Are you the Caliph or Umar?" He answered: "He, if he wishes."

The Hanafi school of thought argues that since the companions of the Prophet who were living in Madinah did not object to what Umar did and accepted his interpretation of the Qur'anic verse in question then their unanimous agreement may be taken as an invalidation of this practice. It further argues that the need to win some people over to Islam is no longer there because Islam has spread far and wide.

Dr. Al-Qaradhari objects to both arguments. He explains that Umar only denied certain people their claim to zakah money. This is perfectly acceptable because the need to win the sympathy of certain people can be assessed at any particular time. It does not follow that there will always be such people to win over. This varies according to the situation of the Muslims.

It is up to the Muslim ruler to decide, in his discretion, whether to utilize part of the zakah money in order to win over certain people. It is up to him also to decide not to give such money to any people who used to receive it under his predecessor. What Umar did was not an invalidation of a ruling made by Allah. Zakah is paid to those of its beneficiaries who exist at any particular time. If one of the eight classes of beneficiaries does not exist at any particular time then its share is not paid out. Withholding it does not constitute an invalidation of Allah's ruling.

If, for example, the class of zakah officers does not exist because of the absence of an Islamic government which collects zakah and distributes it to its beneficiaries then the Muslims pay out their zakah, without assigning a portion to the non-existent zakah officers. Similarly, since there is no slavery in our present time then no zakah is paid to free slaves. Its non-payment in such conditions does not invalidate the Qur'anic ruling.

Indeed the need to win certain people over to Islam does not cease. Some scholars of the Maliki school of thought argue that such people are not given zakah money in order that they would help us, but to make Islam acceptable to them so that we help them save themselves. In other words, this is one of the means of calling people to Islam. Since Muslims are supposed not to leave any opportunity or means to make Islam acceptable to people then paying some people from zakah money in order to win them over to Islam is perfectly acceptable. Furthermore, some people who adopt Islam find themselves subjected to various sorts of oppression from their families or from the people of their former religions. Such people need to be encouraged and helped so that they continue as Muslims and are better able to resist the pressures put on them to turn away from Islam.

Imam At-Tabari points out that there are two reasons for paying out zakah. One is to remove a certain weakness of the Muslim and the other is to strengthen Islam. If zakah is paid for the latter purpose then it may be paid to rich and poor people alike. The recipients here are not given zakah money because they need it but because Islam needs their help.

Moreover, we see today that the Muslims are no longer the masters of the world. Indeed they are weak in comparison to other nations. Hence it is perfectly proper to pay zakah money to win the sympathy of some people who may be of service to Islam.

It is, needless to say, that only a Muslim ruler may decide to pay zakah money to this class of people. Such a decision relates to the internal and external policy of the Muslim state. It is possible, however, that an Islamic organization takes over such a responsibility in a situation where the government does not care about zakah or about Islam generally.

A question arises here whether it is possible for a Muslim individual who has a part of his own zakah left over with him to pay it to a non-Muslim for the purpose of winning him over to Islam, assuming that there is neither an Islamic government nor an Islamic organization to decide on this. Dr. Al-Qaradhari believes that he may not do so unless he finds no other means to spend his zakah. This probably applies to those who live in non-Muslim countries where there are few poor Muslims and limited scope of paying zakah. It is preferable, however, in such cases to spend zakah money in the propagation of Islam or to send it over to Muslim countries where it may be paid to the poor.

It should be added, in conclusion, that it is not necessary that all the funds which are allotted to win over some people or their sympathies to Islam should come from zakah. Other sources of revenue may be utilized in this connection, especially in cases where the number of poor people is overwhelming and helping them takes up the larger portion of zakah. This, however, is left to the discretion of the Muslim ruler and his advisers.

Sex without marriage

Q. Does a solid agreement between a man and a woman who are Muslims that they will eventually get married make it permissible for them to have sexual intercourse?

A.O. Aiyebola
50, Freeman Street
Ebute — Maita
Lagos State
Nigeria

A. No sexual relationship between a man and a woman may be established outside the bond of marriage. A pledge of the sort you mention is not enough as a substitute for the conditions which make a marriage valid, such

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent.

Glorify Allah when you enter upon the evening hours, and as your morning begins. To Him all praise is due in the heavens and the earth, late at night and at noon. He brings forth the living from the dead and He brings forth the dead from the living, and He gives life to the earth after it has been dead. In like manner you are brought to life.

One of His signs is that He creates you out of dust, and lo! you become human beings ranging far and wide. Among His signs is that He creates for you mates of your own kind so that you may find rest with them. He engenders love and tenderness between you: in this, there are surely signs for people who think.

(The Bycynines; 30, 17-21)

Commentary

By Adil Salahi

The miracle of creation

These verses begin a tour in the heavens and the earth, and reach to the bottom of the human soul and exhibit certain wonders of Allah's creation.

Glorification and praise of Allah are attached to certain times: evening and morning, and deep into the night and right at midday. They are also attached to the wide heavens and to the earth, thus time and space are joined together, and man's heart is linked to Allah everywhere and at all times. We are made to feel that, similar to the structure of the universe and to the motion of the stars, and the phenomena of night and day, darkness and light, we have our bond with the Creator. Thus our hearts remain alive and sensitive with everything around us. Every scene, phenomenon and time reminds us to glorify Allah and praise Him for they all belong to Allah who has created them all.

"He brings forth the living from the dead and He brings forth the dead from the living, and He gives life to the earth after it has been dead."

This is an ever continuing cycle which does not cease for a split second of night or day, in any place, whether on earth, or in the limitless space, or deep down in the sea. This transformation, or this miracle to which we pay little attention because of its familiarity occurs every moment as a living thing is brought forth from something which is dead, and as another living thing is made to die. At every moment in time a little bud comes out after it has split a seed or a stone, thus moving into the realm of the living. Conversely, at every moment in time a branch or a tree completes its life and is transformed into a lifeless piece of wood. There again, from the midst of these lifeless remnants we get the new seed which is potentially full of life and which, in time, splits up to let a new plant emerge. We also get from the same lifeless heap gases which dissolve into the air or fertilize the soil and quicken it.

Again, in every moment human or animal conception occurs. A corpse which is buried in the ground gets decomposed into gases which mix with the soil and give fresh material which helps life and feeds the plants, and in turn, feeds animals and human beings. Similar processes and cycles occur deep down in the sea and high up in space. It is a miraculous cycle which never ends and never stops. It fills our hearts with awe should we contemplate it with open minds and try to look at it in the divine light of the Qur'an.

"In like manner you are brought to life." Our life is the result of a similar cycle which is no different from what is seen everywhere in the universe, in every moment of night and day. "One of His signs is that He creates you out of dust, and lo! you become human beings ranging far and wide." Dust is a dead thing, but man originates from dust. Another verse of the Qur'an states: "Surely we have created man from a derivation of clay." (23:12) Clay is then the most distant origin of man. Here we have this distant origin followed immediately by the image of human beings ranging far and wide and

moving everywhere. This gives a striking contrast of images: we have the dead clay on the one hand and the bustling people on the other. Coming immediately after the statement of the cycle of the living coming out from the dead and the dead coming out from the living, it provides an example of the inimitable Qur'anic method of progressive presentation of images.

This miraculous event is a sign of Allah's power. It is mentioned here to suggest that there is a close link between human beings and the planet on which they live, and from which they originate, and with the laws that govern their lives and the life of the earth as a whole.

The great contrast between the image of dust which is dead and valueless and the image of man which is alive, noble and highly respected should make us contemplate Allah's creation, and inspire us to glorify Allah and praise Him and to thank Him for His great bounty.

Having stated the origins of man, the surah then refers to human life and the two human sexes: "Among His signs is that He creates for you mates of your own kind so that you may find rest with them. He engenders love and tenderness between you: in this, there are surely signs for people who think." All people know what they feel toward the other sex. The relationship between the two sexes occupy a central position among their concerns and motivations. They are influenced by the various patterns of relations which link man and woman. Little, however, do they ponder on how Allah has created their mates for them, and how He has given them their feelings and emotions toward each other and made the relationship between the two of them a source of rest and calmness to their bodies and souls, and a source of stability in their lives and an element of inter-dependence and mutual assurance for both men and women.

The Qur'anic style which is here gentle and tender depicts this relationship with such an inspiring expression as if it derives its image from the bottom of man's heart and the depth of his feelings: "So that you may find rest with them. He engenders love and tenderness between you."

"In this, there are surely signs for people who think." Thinking people are able to understand Allah's purpose and wisdom as He creates each of the two sexes in such a way which makes it perfectly suitable and complementary to the other. Each of them finds the satisfaction of its natural needs in the other, be they psychological needs or mental or physical. This is how each finds in the other rest and ease. Together they bring into their lives compassion and tenderness as well as complete satisfaction of natural needs. Allah has made their psychology and temperament as well as their physical make-up mutually inter-dependant. In this way both are equally important for the continuation of life and the emergence of a new generation.

Next week we will continue with this passage which refers to many phenomena which, if contemplated, point out the way for man to achieve perfect happiness.

Our Dialogue

Sex without marriage

Q. Does a solid agreement between a man and a woman who are Muslims that they will eventually get married make it permissible for them to have sexual intercourse?

A.O. Aiyebola
50, Freeman Street
Ebute — Maita
Lagos State
Nigeria

A. No sexual relationship between a man and a woman may be established outside the bond of marriage. A pledge of the sort you mention is not enough as a substitute for the conditions which make a marriage valid, such

as a marriage contract, a specified dowry, proposal and acceptance in the presence of witnesses. Indeed, I cannot see the point why a man and a woman should want to enter into such a sexual relationship while delaying their marriage for any period of time.

We have to remember here that such a relationship may lead to either party losing its rights. What happens if either the man or the woman dies before the marriage takes place? Who would recognize that the relationship between the two was a virtual marriage? Would the surviving partner be able to claim a share in the inheritance of the deceased partner? What about the children who may be born of such a relationship? Who would acknowledge their legitimacy? What happens if things go wrong in such a relationship and one partner walks out on the other?

As you see, such a relationship may lead to enormous complications. Islam is a religion of serious morality and well defined rights and wrongs. As such, it cannot sanction a relationship which leaves the door open for all sorts of misbehavior and unacknowledged rights and duties. Marriage, according to Islam, imposes certain responsibilities on both husband and wife. No matter what arrangements people may enter into, these responsibilities remain valid and must be observed. A relationship of the type you describe can only lead to the non-fulfilment of these responsibilities and to the loss of rights given by Allah. It is, therefore, a relationship which cannot be permitted by Islam.

What this means in effect, is that if a man and a woman who are not married have sexual intercourse, then they have committed a grave sin which is punishable according to Islamic rules. It does not matter if they try to deceive themselves that their practice is not sinful under the pretext that they intend to be married. Only a valid marriage contract permits a couple to have sex.

Termination of marriage at wife's request

Q. Is it enough for a woman who wishes to terminate her marriage to ask for such termination in the presence of two male witnesses, whether her husband agrees or not?

Saifullah
P.O. Box 406
Dhahran Airport
Saudi Arabia

A. It is necessary for the termination of a marriage at the wife's request that her husband should agree to such termination. He is entitled to a refund of the dowry he paid at the time when he married her. The wife a Thabit ibn Qais came to the Prophet and asked for her marriage to be nullified. She stated frankly that she had no complaint to make against her husband with regard to his manners or his piety. It was clear that her problem with her husband was one of non-compatibility. The Prophet asked her whether she was prepared to give back to him the orchard that he gave her as dowry. She said she was even prepared to give him more. The Prophet then made the termination effective after having obtained Thabit's consent to this termination.

It is also possible for a woman to obtain a nullification of her marriage without the consent of her husband. In this case, however, she must go to a court. If there are enough grounds for such nullification, then the court will declare the marriage nullified. Obviously, witnesses must be present when a marriage is nullified.

Thus, if the husband is agreeable to the termination of his marriage, this could be done out of court, in the presence of witnesses. If the objects to it, then the only way for a woman to obtain such a termination is through the court.

Life of the Prophet — 82

Overcoming internal tension

To all appearances, the Prophet took a relatively mild attitude toward the hypocrites and the Jews. Abdullah ibn Ubai behaved insolently when he asked the Prophet to be kind to the Jews of the Qainuqa' tribe. The Prophet was very angry with Abdullah when he held his armor and demanded haughtily that his Jewish allies be treated kindly by the Prophet. The Prophet, nevertheless, did not let his anger dictate his action. He told Abdullah that he could keep his alliance with the Qainuqa' Jews and he allowed them to leave Madinah in peace with their women and children.

This moderate attitude was of little significance with Abdullah who remained hostile to Islam despite his declaration that he was a Muslim. On several occasions he took attitudes which were highly detrimental to the cause of Islam. Some historians may suggest that had the Prophet adopted a strong attitude toward him right from the beginning he would have been twice before he took another hostile position. This argument does not take into consideration the fact that Abdullah had a large following in Madinah amongst the Arabs who viewed Islam with suspicion and hatred. Abdullah was indeed an influential man in Madinah.

Before the immigration of the Prophet to Madinah preparations were under way to crown Abdullah ibn Ubai as king of Madinah. It was only due to the rise of Islam in Madinah that he was deprived of that position. He, however, continued to wield great influence amongst all those who did not readily accept Islam. Had the Prophet taken him to task on this first occasion of insolence many of the Arabs who considered him as leader would have been quick to defend him. There might have been a situation of polarization which might have led to a confrontation between the Muslim Arabs and the non-Muslim Arabs in Madinah. That would have meant civil war. Only the Jews and Quraish would have benefited of that situation. The Qainuqa' Jews would have felt much stronger and, together with Abdullah ibn Ubai and his followers, would have tried to deal a crushing blow to the Prophet and his companions.

Yet the fact that the Prophet decided to take a conciliatory attitude toward Abdullah did not mean that he felt himself weak. Indeed it is the strong who can afford to take such an attitude. The Prophet was sure to win any confrontation with the hypocrites in Madinah or with their Jewish allies. He had an army composed of fighters who cared nothing for life if they could be of service to Islam. Death in battle meant martyrdom which ensured the highest position in heaven in the life to come. Such an army was more than a match to any force the enemies of Islam could muster. But it is more important sometimes to win the peace than to win the war. The Prophet's attitude to Abdullah was one which could win hearts and peace.

Moreover, the Prophet's prime objective was to widen the base of Islam and to propagate it far and wide. He considered that if he let a confrontation develop between his followers and the Arabs of Madinah this would adversely affect the cause of Islam outside the city. Other Arabian tribes would have seen it as a purely internal feud between two groups of Muslims. They had no way of knowing that Abdullah and whoever chose to follow him were not truly Muslims. To all appearances they were. Reports would go far and wide that Muhammad was killing some of his own followers. That was bound to make other tribes and other nations take an extremely mistaken view of Islam and its message. Surely the harm that such an attitude would cause would outweigh the benefit that may accrue from adopting a strong attitude toward the hypocrites.

The confrontation with the Jews, on the other hand, was inevitable. Things were not going smoothly between them and the Muslims over the eighteen months that had passed since the immigration of the Prophet to

Madinah. It was clear that the Jews encouraged the hypocrites to oppose Islam and tried to sow the seeds of discord between the two main groups of Muslims: Al-Muhajireen (who emigrated from Makkah) and Al-Ansar (who originally lived in Madinah). They even tried to persuade the Prophet to leave Madinah and go to Jerusalem. They also tried to embarrass him with questions concerning all aspects of faith and religion, hoping that such questions will make some of his followers reconsider their attitude toward Islam. The Prophet, however, stood firmly to all these attempts. As the Qur'an was in the process of revelation it dealt with all their queries and gave the Muslims the final word, about all the aspects of faith and religion, leaving no room for suspicion as to which of the two religions was the one acceptable to Allah.

All this, however, led to an escalation of the tension between the two camps. As we said last week, the Qainuqa' Jews, living in the midst of the Muslims, were the first of the Jewish tribes to attempt to confront the Muslims. It is difficult to see what made the Qainuqa' Jews feel that they could stand the might of the Muslims, especially when the Muslims had just scored a resounding victory against the Quraish. Their morale and self-confidence was bound to be sky high. They were sure of Allah's help and that He alone granted them victory in Badr. They realized that if they were true in their submission to Allah He would not let them down in any confrontation.

The Qainuqa' Jews had probably thought that unless the Muslims were made to suffer a blow or a defeat they would only get stronger and would soon become unstoppable. They might have argued that an encounter with the Muslims at that particular moment was their best chance to achieve victory.

Some historians believe that it was possible for the Prophet to achieve a modus vivendi with the Jews in Madinah. After all, they argue, Islam and Judaism are two monotheistic religions. There is much in common between them. A little flexibility from both sides would have been enough to ensure that a state of co-operation would exist between them which would enable them to face the pagan Arabs and put an end to idol worship. These historians forget the fact that the Prophet had made a sincere attempt to achieve such a state of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the Jews. The treaty he signed with them could have ensured peaceful coexistence between the two sides for a long time to come provided that goodwill existed on both sides. The Qainuqa' Jews, however, showed no sign of goodwill. As we have said last week they were very sorry when they learnt that the pagans of Makkah suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the Muslims. Their leader, Ka'ab ibn Al-Ashraf went to Makkah to offer his condolences to the leaders of Quraish and wept for their defeat. There was indeed a very significant factor which made peace between the Jews and the Muslims very difficult to achieve. This factor stems from the very nature of the two religions. Islam adopts a universal outlook. It opens its arms to every human being to adopt it. All Muslims, regardless of their ethnic origins, color, race or nation are absolutely equal. All are invited to adopt Islam and all are treated absolutely equally once they become Muslims. It is a great achievement of Islam in the tribal society of Arabia which was based on class and noble race that a man like Umar who, prior to the advent of Islam, was considered among the nobility and became after Islam the second most important follower of the Prophet, should refer to Bilal, a former slave, as "our master". In the early days of Islam in Makkah Bilal was subjected to severe torture by his master in order to force him to renounce Islam. Abu Bakr, the Prophet's companion, bought Bilal in order to save him and set him free. Referring to this incident Umar said: "Abu Bakr is our master and he set our master free."

It is this attitude of open arms to welcome anyone, any man or woman, humble or noble, free or slave, white or black, to the fold of Islam, considering them all as equals that distinguishes this great religion. Islam is indeed a religion for all mankind. It is this openness, this universality, which makes it so different from Judaism. The Jews consider themselves Allah's "chosen people". As such, they believe themselves to be above the rest of mankind. Their sense of the superiority of their race was the prime cause of their hostility to Islam. They knew that a Prophet was bound to come. Indeed their choice of Madinah as a place for their settlement was motivated by the fact that they knew from their scriptures that Madinah was the place to which the last of the Prophet would emigrate. They went there in order to receive him and follow him. But when they realized that the last of the Prophets was not an Israelite, but an Arab, or an Ishmaelite, their narrow sense of racism blinded them into total hatred and cut for them a course of unnecessary resistance.

This is the true reason why the Qainuqa' Jews wanted to deal a quick blow to Islam and put an end to it. They sensed that, brave and strong as they were, they were able to do it at that particular time. Perhaps they banked on being supported by the hypocrites on the one hand and by the other Jews on the other which would have meant that they would have certainly numerical strength which was bound to bring them victory. They, however, reckoned without the power and the wisdom of Allah who was guiding His Prophet to victory over all His enemies.

(To be continued next Friday)

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.

Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

EVENTS OF ISLAMIC HISTORY

The year 62 A.H. began on Tuesday, July 5, 623 A.D.

— The year was termed Al-Amr as Allah commanded Muslims to repel force with force and to raise arms in defense of their religion. (Safar)

— The Qibla or direction in prayer for Muslims was changed from Masjid al Aqsa in Quds to Masjid al Haram in Makkah Mukarrama. (Shaban)

— Fasting in the month of Ramadan and helping the poor on festival day by Sadaqa Fitr was ordained.

— The Battle of Badr was fought on 17th Ramadan 62 A.H.

— Fourteen Muslims were martyred in the Battle of Badr. They included Umar ibn al-Qasbi, younger brother of Sa'ad bin

— A great number of pagans were killed and arrested. The bitter enemy of Islam such as Abu Jahal, As bin Hisham, Omayyah bin Khalaf, Musayyib bin Hakeem, Munabbih bin Hajjaj and As bin Saeed were killed in the Battle of Badr.

— Sayyida Ruqayya, daughter of Holy Prophet and wife of Uthman bin Affan, died on the day of Badr 17th Ramadan 62 A.H.

— Sayyida Fatima, youngest daughter of Holy Prophet, was married to Ali bin Abi Talib who succeeded as fourth Caliph.

— The first Sa'at of Eidel Fitr was offered at Madinah and Fitrnah distributed to the poor.

— Abu Tariq Hijazi

Tavare's laborious ton puts England in strong position

NEWCASTLE, Australia, Oct. 28 (AP) — Opening batsman Chris Tavare of England gathered momentum slowly in a marathon century against Northern New South Wales at Newcastle Thursday.

Tavare, who went to the crease Wednesday, stayed out for four sessions to score 157 on the second day of the tourists' three-day match. England finished the day at 305 in reply to Northern NSW's 163.

Named Wednesday to succeed Asif Iqbal as Captain of Kent, Tavare showed Newcastle followers every aspect of his batting prowess. He took 222 minutes to score his first 50, 86 for his second and only 50 for his third. His complete innings — which ended when he was bowled attempting to drive NSW state leg spinner Robert Holland — occupied 379 minutes. Tavare complimented his generally dogged approach with a number of effortless on drives that produced most of his 18 fours in his innings. Tavare also lofted a six off Holland.

Score-board

Northern New South Wales (1st innings)	163
England (1st innings)	
C. Tavare b Holland	157
G. Fowler c Gilmour b Holland	22
D. Gower b Gilmour	56
I. Botham c Johnston b Hatheroll	7
D. Randall c Thompson b Gilmour	20
I. Gould c Thompson b Wilkinson	13
V. Marks c McCosker b Hatheroll	6
D. Pringle c Thompson b Hatheroll	6
E. Hemmings not out	4
R. Jackson c Higgins b Hatheroll	4
N. Cowans c Hill b Hatheroll	3
Extras	30
Total	305
Fall of wickets: 1-46, 2-136, 3-151, 4-206, 5-243, 6-291, 7-294, 8-294, 9-303.	
Bowling: Towers 21-6-43-0; Gilmour 20-10-32-2; Holland 35-14-82-2; Hatheroll 29-10-37-5; Higgins 9-1-26-0; Hill 10-0-44-0; Wilkinson 7-1-28-1.	

Northern NSW paid dearly for the chest-high catch which captain Michael Hill dropped in the gully off Gary Gilmour when Tavare was on 34. Tavare appeared to be spurred by the let-off and took on a more positive role from that point.

He had been very much the silent partner in a second-wicket stand of 90 with captain David Gower. Gower scored 56 with seven fours in 91 minutes before Gilmour bowled him.

The other English batsmen were disappointed. opener Graeme Fowler taking 110 minutes for 22. Ian Botham scoring seven and Derek Randall 20.

Fowler fell to a good catch at silly mid on by Gilmour. Botham was out caught at slip by David Johnston while attempting a drive and Randall was taken behind the wicket by Kerry Thompson, the first of his three catches.

The English innings provided consolation for Northern NSW off spinner Steve Hatheroll, who was dismissed unluckily when batting Wednesday.

Hatheroll dropped his bat on the wicket after being struck by a ball from paceman Norman Cowans. But he had his measure of revenge by dismissing Botham and later took four of the last five wickets to finish with five for 37 from 29 overs.

The English innings ended 27 minutes before the scheduled close but the umpires called off play in failing light before the Northern NSW second innings could begin.

The announcement of his captaincy, coupled with his fine century gave Tavare a memorable birthday present. The England batsman, 28 today, made his debut for Kent in 1974 and was capped four years later.

Aussie Board in a quandary

PERTH, Oct. 28 (AFP) — England's first Test against Australia next month may have to be switched from the Western Australian cricket ground here, if a private member's bill in the Western Australia (WA) State parliament is successful.

The bill seeks to ban tobacco advertising and promotion throughout the state, and that includes billboards at the cricket ground.

But the Benson and Hedges Tobacco Company has been the Australian Cricket Board's major sponsor for the last ten years, supplying between five and six million Australian dollars (\$4.7 — 5.6 million) in prize-money, contributions and support for cricket, and under the sponsorship agreement, the board is obliged to give publicity to the company in the current Test series.

Being a private member's bill, the liberal state government can keep the item on the notice paper for many weeks without a decision, and this is causing problems for the

Board, as not only local senior grade cricket, but interstate and international matches are under threat.

An alternative ground may be necessary in another state for the First Test next month, as well as the Benson and Hedges World Cricket series beginning after the Tests. Pending a parliamentary decision the Board is in a quandary.

David Richards, the executive director of the ACB, said Thursday: Our primary concern is the Test match, which is looking more serious than people imagine. In view of our contract, we must give consideration to playing the first Test elsewhere than Perth if the bill is passed.

The cricket organization is further complicated by the reconstruction of the Melbourne Cricket ground, which is by far Australia's most popular arena for cricket. A Test match could not be played there for at least six weeks, and this makes the most likely option either Adelaide or Sydney.



Jeff Chandler...I'm the best

Carlton bags 4th Cy Young Award

By Susan Saporito

Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Oct. 28 — After recovering from the worst start of his career this season, Steve Carlton won an unprecedented fourth National League Cy Young Award. The Philadelphia Phillies pitcher was the only hurler in the Major Leagues to win 20 games this year, finishing the season at 25-11 and an earned run average of 3.10.

Carlton, 37, lost his first four games of the '82 season. But he won four of his next five games and continued in the form that has made him the all-time National League and left-handed strikeout champion.

His league-leading 286 strikeouts this season gave him 3,434 for his career, only 74 shy of Walter Johnson's all-time record of 3,508. Carlton is expected to break that mark next season, his 17th in the Major Leagues and 12th with the Phillies.

A special 24-member panel chosen by the Baseball Writers' Association of America gave Carlton 112 points in balloting.

Chandler batters Iriarte to retain title

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, Oct. 28 (R) — American Jeff Chandler shrugged off the effects of a seven-month layoff and retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) bantamweight title Wednesday night.

Chandler clinched the sixth defense of his crown when the referee stopped the scheduled 15-round clash against Miguel Iriarte of Panama after two minutes 20 seconds of the ninth round. Chandler, who improved his unbeaten record to 29 wins and two draws with 16 knockouts, sent Iriarte crashing into the ropes with a crisp right hand to the challenger's head before referee Joe Cortez halted the fight.

The 26-year-old champion had not fought since he retained his title last March against compatriot Johnny Carter. In July, Chandler was attacked by 15 men near his Philadelphia home and was one of the factors which kept him out of the gym for four and a half months.

Boutette tricks for Penguins

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP) — Pat Boutette scored three goals to lead the Pittsburgh Penguins to a 7-5 victory over the Washington Capitals in a National Hockey League game Wednesday night.

The left winger scored one goal in each period as he registered his second three-goal game of the season after going through eight NHL seasons without a hat-trick.

The Capitals, besides losing the match, also lost defenseman Darren Veitch, who it is learnt will be sidelined indefinitely after breaking a collar bone. "The x-ray showed it was broken in three places," said Washington coach Bryan Murray. "It's going to require surgery. It looks like he'll be out quite a while." Veitch suffered the injury in the first period when he was checked cleanly into the boards by Pittsburgh's Paul Baxter.

In other matches, Glen Anderson and Jari Kurri scored less than two minutes apart late in the third period as the Edmonton Oilers rallied for a 4-4 tie with the Chicago Black Hawks. Don Maloney's two goals led a high-powered New York offense as the Ran-

After a seven-month layoff

"It took some time for me to get my punches working because of the seven-month layoff," Chandler said. "But I don't believe there's a bantamweight in the world who belongs in the same ring with me."

Chandler's punches became more effective as the fight progressed. In the sixth round he blasted Iriarte with three successive right uppercuts and opened a gash across the bridge of the challenger's nose that bled profusely. By the end of the sixth, Chandler, mocking the challenger and complaining to the referee about Iriarte's head butts, seemed capable of ending the fight at will.

Chandler increased the pressure in the ninth, starting a barrage of unanswered punches with a right that wobbled Iriarte. The champion then backed Iriarte into the challenger's corner and hammered him with left hooks and right uppercuts. Finally, Chandler sent 27-year-old Iriarte slumping onto the ropes with a right cross to end the bout.

Iriarte, rated the No. 1 challenger by the WBA, had knocked out his last six opponents but was unable to hurt the champion. Chandler became the first United States citizen to win the bantamweight title in 30 years when he beat Julian Solis of Puerto Rico in November 1980.

Leonard declared fit. Meanwhile Washington Post quoted Sugar Ray Leonard's eye surgeon as saying that the Welterweight Boxing champion has fully recovered from last spring's operation to repair a detached retina.

Ronald Michels, an ophthalmologist at Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, Maryland said Leonard had fully regained vision in his left eye. "He is in a position now to decide whether he wants to continue his career," Michels said. "There is no medical reason that would totally rule out his return to fighting."

Bugner's comeback bid. Joe Bugner lays his boxing future on the line before 2,000 spectators in a London Hotel ballroom, and a large television audience Thursday night.

In his second comeback, the 32-year-old Bugner, the former British and European champion and perhaps the best heavyweights produced in this country since the war, will attempt to prove that he is here to be taken seriously.

In view of his past record and future aspirations, the Hungarian boro Bugner is not being overtaxed in his first fight in Britain for six years.

Last time out, late in 1976, he dealt ferociously with the European champion, Richard Dunn.

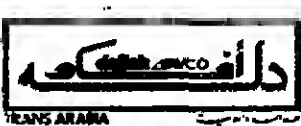
His last appearance, earlier this year, ended in a two-round defeat by Ernie Shavers and if he feels he must carry on boxing this is probably the best place to do it.



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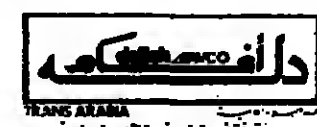
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Thunder and lightning--Part III

By Alexandra Frith

"Well," said the Wizard, "Dooley the Dragon is always so frightened when you two start your arguments that I brought him and my friends the Bumbles to meet you and see for themselves. Do come and meet them."

The giant ambled over with a big smile on his face and sat down with a thud. "Hello everyone. Trust you are all keeping well." Dooley was flabbergasted at the friendliness of the giant and, now that he had stopped throwing rocks, he seemed quite gentle.

The witch spread her silvery dress about her prettily and also welcomed them. When she saw the state Dooley was in, she felt most alarmed and apologized to him at once, saying, "Please do not upset yourself so, as that silly old giant can't help the way he is. When the clouds get hot, he gets so irritable he starts to throw his weight about a bit and I try and control him. But this just seems to make him even more mad. Then he gets angry at me and

we have a good old ding-dong. But do you know what, Dooley?"

Dooley shook his head and waited for the answer.

"By having our row, we do clear the air! Mind you, I don't know why he has to make all that noise. He will insist on rolling those stupid rocks and trying to hit me."

The giant listened to the witch rattling on and was horrified at her cheek, so he interrupted: "What on earth she is up here for, throwing her dangerous lightning about. I don't know. Nobody asked her here. So why don't you go home, if you have one, you stupid old witch?"

At that, the witch stood up and spread her fingers at the giant. Out came another ten flashes of lightning, aimed directly at the giant. He dodged the lightning, picked up more rocks and threw them at the witch.

They were back where they had started. Suddenly, Dooley stood up straight and moved between the witch and the giant, say-

ing, "Now look here, you two. Do you realize that when you are fighting up here among yourselves, you often do a lot of harm to the folk down below?"

The witch and the giant were amazed at Dooley's courage, standing in the middle of all the rocks and lightning. They stopped in their tracks as Dooley went on, "I have some very nice friends, the squirrels, who lived in a big oak tree and do you know what?" He stopped, looking at them both.

"What?" said the witch and the giant together.

"The last thunder and lightning storm we had, you two were busily arguing and some of your lightning crashed down to earth, hit the big oak tree and split it in two. Now the squirrels can't live there any more and all the birds leave it alone. You see, you really can do lots of harm when you are not careful."

The witch looked very shame-faced and the giant hung his head. Dooley continued,



Illustrations by Nicolas Damine

"Why don't you shake hands and become friends?"

The lightning Witch and the Thunder Giant could see that Dooley meant well, so the giant stepped forward and held out his hand. The witch held her hand out but, in doing so, she tripped over one of the rocks. As she tripped, a bolt of lightning came from her fingers and struck the giant in the chest. He let out a roar, picked up a huge rock and threw it at the witch. They were off again!

The Wizard, Dooley and the Bumbles watched helplessly as the thunder and lightning battle continued. When it began to look as though the witch and the giant were getting tired, Dooley said, "I think I've seen enough not to be afraid again of these two." Then turning to the Wizard he asked, "Can we go home now, please?"

Before he could blink his eyes they were all back at the castle. Dearlo rushed over to see if the storm was still continuing. He was surprised to see that the sky was brighter and the Sun was just coming out again from behind a snowy cloud. The row must have stopped.



"Oh dear!" wailed Dooley. "The thunder and lightning have stopped."

The Wizard laughed aloud. "I tell you, sometimes you just can't win."

Everyone laughed and laughed, but nobody more than Dooley. He laughed longest and loudest and was so pleased he would never be afraid of the thunder and lightning again.

"You know, Dearlo," said Dooley, "It's rather a nice feeling, having met the witch and the giant, to know how thunder and lightning happen. I don't think I'll ever be

afraid again. Do you think there'll be another storm soon?" He looked at Dearlo hopefully.

Well! The Wizard laughed, the Bumbles laughed and, again, no one laughed as loud as Dooley. "Come on! Let's go out and breathe the nice fresh air the storm has left us with," he said through his tears of laughter.

So they all tripped out into the sweet smelling grass, washed clean by the rain. The daisies lifted their heads and smiled a greeting. The storm was over. The lightning Witch and the Thunder Giant must be taking their well-earned rest.

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International

الجمعة ١٢ محرم ١٤٠٢ هـ

U.S. sees motive in Brezhnev criticism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AFP) — Specialists on Soviet affairs here believe that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's bitter attack on the United States in a speech to Soviet military leaders Wednesday was made above all for internal political reasons.

Brezhnev made no mention of current disarmament talks with the United States but he emphasized the need for the Russians to increase their military power.

According to the Moscow correspondent of *The New York Times* newspaper "the unusual nature of the Kremlin gathering and Brezhnev's assurances of backing for the armed forces, suggested that the party leadership was seeking to ease concern in the military that responses to the United States had not been tough enough."

State Department Kremlin watchers think frustration within the Soviet military hierarchy increased after the poor showing in the Lebanese war of their military equipment, in the hands of the Syrians, against American material used by the Israeli Army.

A source close to the White House said the Soviet leader "was wasting his time" if he thought he could influence Americans on the eve of mid-term elections against President Ronald Reagan's tough stand toward the Soviet Union. "The American people have other things on their mind," the source said.

Some observers believed that Brezhnev's assault on U.S. policy could in fact help Reagan in his fight against American proponents of a freeze on nuclear weapons.

Ilyichev leaves Peking today

PEKING, Oct. 28 (AFP) — Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev will leave Peking Friday for Moscow after coming here to restart talks between the Soviet Union and Communist China following a lapse of nearly three years, a Western diplomatic source said Thursday.

The first round of exploratory negotiations about relations between the two Communist giants, whose quarrel has lasted 20 years, ended in Peking last week without any apparent headway being made.

The talks, at which China is represented by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, are to be held alternately in Peking and Moscow. Western diplomats said that the talks officially designated as "consultations", would resume next month in the Soviet capital.

Meanwhile, there has been no Chinese government reaction to remarks made in Moscow by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev again urging a normalization of relations with China. The countries have fallen out over conflicting ideology, frontier issues and rival spheres of influence.

The negotiations between Ilyichev and Qian were conducted in the utmost secrecy but, while the first round of talks was in progress, China published its conditions for any real improvement in Sino-Soviet relations.

The Chinese called for an end to the massive deployment of Soviet forces along the frontier with China and in Outer Mongolia, to the Soviet aid for Vietnam's activities in Cambodia and to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. All three elements of Soviet policy are part of what the Chinese see as a threat to their security.

The dialogue between Moscow and Peking was broken off in January 1980 soon after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Shortly after the new round of talks ended in Peking, Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping said there were still "many problems" between the two sides. "It is therefore necessary to pursue the consultations," he told a group of French journalists.

Top Bolivian court suspends Nazi case

LA PAZ, Oct. 28 (AFP) — The Bolivian Supreme Court has suspended deliberation on Klaus Barbie, a convicted Nazi war criminal, because it said the signatures of West German officials seeking his extradition are not certified. Earlier this week, President Hernan Siles Zuazo said Bolivia's new civilian administration would extradite Barbie if the Supreme Court approved the German request.

But the finance minister, Mario Velarde Borado, said later that Barbie would have to face charges of fraud before he left the country. He is accused of diverting funds from the Mining Corporation of Bolivia and the Bolivian Transmision, under the regime of Gen. Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-1978).

Barbie, dubbed the Butcher of Lyons, France, is considered responsible for 4,000 deaths and 7,500 deportations to concentration camps during the Gestapo in Lyons. Both France and West Germany have repeatedly sought his extradition.



QUITO PATROL: Soldiers and police patrol the streets of Quito, Ecuador, last week after disbanding violent protests during a national strike sparked by a rise in the prices of fuel and bread.

Ecuador lifts emergency; cuts fuel price

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 28 (AP) — President Osvaldo Hurtado lifted a one-week state of emergency in oil-exporting Ecuador Wednesday night, bowing to public protest by rolling back austerity measures doubling the price of gasoline. "I hope that with this decision the country will become calm, go back to work and support the democracy system," Hurtado said.

The rollback, announced at a news conference, represented a sharp departure from the center-left government's position that set off five days of rioting last week that

claimed three lives and resulted in the arrest of more than 800 persons.

The nationwide protest and a one-day strike that paralyzed the nation was brought on by a 120 percent jump in the price of gasoline and 53 percent increase in the price of bread.

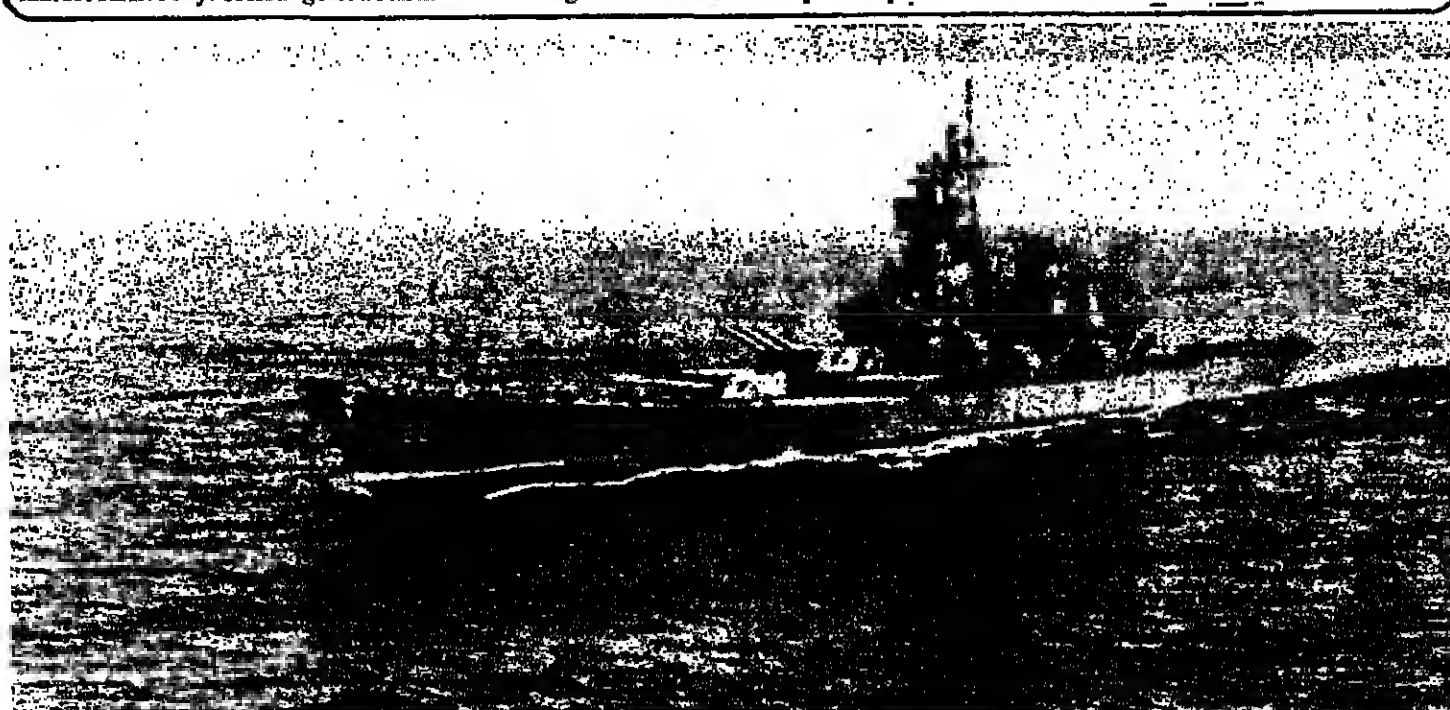
In announcing the end of the state of emergency, Hurtado gave no immediate signal on what he would do about the increase in the price of bread, a staple of Ecuador's 8.6 million people.

Hurtado earlier ordered the end of an all-night curfew and reopened public

schools. The government's move came as the nation's three major trade unions met to set a new date for a general strike.

Hurtado said the price of regular gasoline raised under the previous order to 47 U.S. cents per gallon, would be 34 cents. He lowered the price of super gasoline from 54 cents per gallon to 50 cents.

The Ecuadorian government has been subsidizing the price of gasoline since it began exporting oil more than 10 years ago, but revenue so far this year has dropped \$213 million from 1981.



SEA TRIAL: The USS New Jersey is shown off the coast of southern California as it undergoes its second sea trial. The dreadnaught is nearing completion of a \$326 million modernization and overhaul. The trials include firing of the 16-inch guns and new weapons being installed for the anti-ship missile defense.

U.S. planning fleet expansion to 600 ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — The U.S. Navy expects to expand its fleet 30 percent during the 1980s and is adding ports in the United States to reduce vulnerability to attack, Navy Secretary John Lehman said Wednesday.

"We are pretty confident we will get to a 600-ship navy" by 1989, Lehman told the Associated Press. This will mean an increase of about 140 ships over the next seven years. "You don't want to provide too lucrative a target" by continuing to concentrate the fleet in a limited number of home bases, Lehman said.

A major concern, along with protecting warships from being bottled up or destroyed, is to safeguard the ports, including repair

yards, piers and supply depots. The navy already has made known plans to base a carrier task force in Puget Sound, Washington state, the nuclear-powered cruiser *California* in San Francisco Bay and two reserve frigates in New York.

The main navy fleet bases in the United States are generally concentrated in relatively few port cities along the coasts of California and the southeastern United States. "It makes sense to disperse more geographically," Lehman said.

Lehman declined to commit himself to any specific new locations, but he said ports along the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico were possibilities.

The navy secretary stressed that the dispersal will include reserve ships because such vessels are considered part of the fleet which would be counted on to deploy in a war situation. About 25 modern frigates are due to be turned over to the naval reserve, he said.

Modernization of four recommissioned battleships has a major place in the navy's fleet expansion scheme. Starting in the mid-1960s, the Pentagon shut down a number of major naval shipyards, including those at Boston and Brooklyn, on New York Harbor.

Lehman stressed there is no intention to reopen any of the yards as they once were, but that piers and other facilities already in existence could possibly be used to support ships that might be stationed in such places.

Club of Rome calls for new world order

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Club of Rome ended three days of meetings here Thursday, expressing hope that as the end of the century nears, societies around the globe will use science and human creativity to serve all mankind.

At a press conference and in a short paper summing up the ideas aired at the forum, members of the club called for a new world order and the replacement of today's outmoded political institutions with more stable ones that address long-term needs.

Club President Aurelio Peccei said the session was the "most important" since the club was founded in 1968. The club, which calls itself an international gathering of intellectuals, has in its 14-year history tried to "treat the illnesses of the world by identifying the problems, publishing warnings and studying the issues and ramifications," said the club's Japan committee head Koji Kobayashi in a keynote speech.

This year's symposium in Tokyo was organized to assess global problems and

choices in the uncertain future. As the end of the century approaches, Peccei said, men must choose to apply the ample materials and information at their disposal to serve society. He said the times are characterized by worries about expanding military might, economic problems and misunderstandings between nations of the North and South.

Peccei also cited the two-pronged microelectronic revolution of automation and information as a hopeful sign for the future — if it is put to proper use. With the gap widening between rich and poor nations, he said, it was the "duty and interest" of richer societies to help poorer nations "as they ask us," especially in the realm of information and technology.

He landed the economic progress of Japan, saying it had created a society that mingled tradition and innovation. But the nation also should share part of its success with people in the rest of the world, especially the neediest, he said.

In the quest to build better institutions, he said nations need to borrow inspiration, not models, from one another, and adapt what is suitable.

Most of the 100 members of the club founded by Peccei are from the rich, non-Communist West — principally Europe, Japan and the United States — with only scattering of members from poor countries. More than 50 club members and 250 others attended the three-day session.

Peccei said there have been "mistakes in all camps," and called for balance, equality and equity between the developed nations and the third world.

He stressed that new institutions be formed that adopt the best attributes of different systems, singling out the incentives on the free market and the long-term focus of planned economies. He also called for more emphasis on non-material values, fresh views that reflect the wants of youth, and more attention to improving the quality of people's lives.

As U.N. debate nears

East Timor guerrillas step up violent attacks

JAKARTA, Oct. 28 (AFP) — Nationalists in East Timor have stepped up attacks on police posts and other offices, in a campaign apparently linked to next month's U.N. debate on the 1976 Indonesian annexation of the former Portuguese colony.

The violence came as Indonesia concentrated diplomatic efforts to win support at the U.N. for its position. Last year at the U.N. 54 countries voted for a Portuguese resolution condemning Indonesia, against 42 with 46 abstentions.

There have also been reports of food shortages in East Timor, and of increasing influence there by the Catholic church. In the violence, at least 15 persons have been killed over the past three months by guerrillas of the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (FRETILIN), informed sources said here.

According to a Catholic priest familiar with East Timor, the flare-up was an annual occurrence before the U.N. vote. For two months all ships docking in East Timor have been searched for weapons. Indonesian troops in clashes with guerrillas have reportedly seized American weapons dating from the Vietnam War.

FRETILIN forces estimated at several hundreds, who have resisted the Indonesians since they took over East Timor seven years ago, are mostly armed with weapons left by the Portuguese. Meanwhile, the number of internees on the island of Atauro, a few miles off the East Timor capital of Dili has increased in the past six months from 3,500 to some 4,800.

Prisoners included whole families, and 450 of children were under five. They lived in crowded shanties, and suffered from malnutrition, gastro-enteritis, cholera and tuberculosis, reliable sources said. Some had been reduced to eating roots.

Experts from international organizations in East Timor said there was no famine there,

but there were food shortages. Enforce population deportations ordered by Indonesian authorities had prevented cultivation of land and contributed to the shortages. At the same time the Catholic church has apparently extended its influence in East Timor.

At diplomatic level Indonesia has been rallying international support for a U.N. vote. East Timor expected on Nov. 9. Informal sources here said it was likely that Venezuela, Ecuador and Gabon, which abstained in 1981, would back Indonesia this year. Iran and Iceland, which voted against Indonesia last year, might abstain. Rwanda, Niger, Kenya, Costa Rica and Santa Lucia were still uncommitted.

6 bombings black out San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 28 (R) — Rebellious parts of San Salvador with 10 bomb attacks Wednesday night soon after top officials of the U.S. Defense Department arrived for briefings on a major guerrilla offensive in the three-year-old Civil War.

Fred Ikle, undersecretary for political affairs, was conferring with El Salvador leaders and U.S. personnel, including members of a military group assigned to train and advise the country's 24,000-strong army. Ikle was the highest-ranking Pentagon official to visit El Salvador since U.S.-promoted election for a Constituent Assembly in March.

Wednesday night, within the space of 10 minutes, six bombs ripped through different areas of the capital, lunging some districts into darkness and cutting scores of telephone lines.

Police said one person was wounded when a bomb damaged a pylon in the center of the city, putting out local power supplies. A second explosive device damaged a supermarket, and four others wrecked telephone switch boxes. The explosions were the latest in a series of bomb blasts in the capital since left-wing guerrillas launched a major offensive on Oct. 10.

The guerrilla drive, in the northern province of Chalatenango and in Morazan in the northeast, resulted in the capture of a string of small towns and hamlets in the rugged mountains along the border with Honduras.

The El Salvador government — as well as that of the United States, its chief financier and armorer — has minimized the significance of the offensive by saying the rebels have seized areas of little economic or strategic importance. But at the same time the guerrillas have stepped up attacks on economic targets in most parts of the country.

Pacific islanders protest N-dumping

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa, Oct. 28 (AP) — Pacific islanders have renewed their attacks on nations that use their ocean for nuclear dumping or testing. "We in the Pacific are in a situation where life is threatened and our great powers must know this," said Jewan-Marie Tjibaou, vice president of New Caledonia's council of government, on the third day of the annual South Pacific conference.

With representatives of France, Japan and the United States looking on, Tjibaou said, "we regret that we don't have the strength to oppose you. But I would like to say life in the Pacific is our responsibility, not yours."

"Maybe some of you aren't worried because these dumping and testing programs aren't in your back yard," said George Chan, the chief physical planner for the Northern Marianas. "But let me remind you that the currents and the fish move throughout the ocean and if we do not take steps to bar nuclear dumping, we may never reach the year 2000."

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	Min		Max		
	C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	5	41	13	55	clear
Athens	16	61	20	68	clear
Bahrain	27	80	30	86	clear
Bangkok	26	79	32	90	clear
Beirut	17	63	21	70	clear
Berlin	9	48	12	54	cloudy
Brussels	12	54	17	63	clear
Buenos Aires	7	45	22	72	sunny
Calcutta	17	63	30	86	clear
Caracas	19	66	29	84	clear
Chicago	1	33	18	64	rain
Copenhagen	2	36	13	55	cloudy
Dublin	8	46	14	57	clear
Frankfurt	9	48	12	54	cloudy
Geneva	4	40	12	52	cloudy
Helsinki	5	41	8	46	cloudy
Hong Kong	23	73	27	81	clear
Jakarta	25	77	33	91	cloudy
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	32	90	rain
London	7	45	16	61	sunny
Los Angeles	15	59	23	74	clear
Madrid	6	43	21	70	clear
Manila	20	68	33	91	clear

	Min		Max		
	C	F	C	F	
Mexico City	8	46	23	73	clear
Miami	18	64	26	78	cloudy
Montreal	-3	27	14	57	clear
Moscow	3	37	6	43	cloudy
New Delhi	18	65	28	83	clear
New York	8	46	17	63	clear
Nicosia	14	57	28	82	clear
Oahu	2	36	10	50	cloudy
Paris	11	52	14	57	cloudy
Peking	8	46	18	64	clear
Rio de Janeiro	20	68	34	93	cloudy
Rome	10	50	22	72	clear
San Francisco	11	52	18	64	cloudy
Seoul	8	46	21	70	clear
Singapore	24	75	32	90	rain
Stockholm	1	34	11	52	clear
Sydney	16	61	22	72	cloudy
Taipei	23	73	30	86	clear
Tokyo	11	52	22	72	clear
Toronto	5	41	13	55	clear
Vancouver	7	45	11	52	rain
Vienna	4	39	13	56	cloudy

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